The Weekly Post.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Excessive Taxation Admitted, But Very Chary About Plans for Reducing It.

Mormonism to be Treated With the Stoutest Weapons of Constitutional Legislation.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The President's third annual message was sent to Congress to-day. The following is a full synopsis of the document:

The President starts out by congratulating Congress upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of the Government. Our relations with other countries, he says, continue to be upon a friendly footing. With the Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, Santo Domingo and Sweden and Norway no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friendship with the Governments of those countries.

OUR EASTERN RELATIONS.

Consular and commercial treaties have been concluded with Roumania and other Danubian countries, while our Eastern relations have been put upon wider bases with the treaties with Corea and Madagascar. The new boundary survey treaty with Mexico, a trades mark convention and supplementary treaty of arbitration with Spain, and conventions extending the duration of the Franco-American Claims Commission, have also been proclaimed. Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington was duly given to the British Government, and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly cease on July 1, 1885.

The President refers briefly to the fisheries, as an industry worthy of the fostering care of the Government.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Upon this subject the President says:

"A question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States from the British Islands by governmental or municipal aid of persons unable there to gain a living, and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons coming under the pauper class, as defined by the law, have been sent back, in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's Government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipment. However, in so many cases they have proved ineffectual, especially so in certain recent instances of needy emigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable."

While there have arisen during the year no grave questions affecting the status in the Russian Empire of American citizens of other faith than that held by the National Church, this Government remains firm in its convictions that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no way affected by their religious belief.

Measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Porto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish Government.

He urges the speedy settlement of the claims of American citizens against Spain.

The Helvetian Confederation has proposed the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the referment to arbitration of grave questions between nations. This Government has assented to the proposed negotiation of such a treaty with Switzerland. Under the treaty of Berlin liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria.

The Turkish tariff is undergoing revision, with a view of abolishing the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum.

OUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBOR.

The President points out the need of close and lasting relations with Mexico, made necessary by the rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of the diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step toward a better understanding has been taken in the negotiation by the Commission authorized by Congress of a treaty, which is still before the Senate awaiting its approval. The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both Governments against the savages have been successful, and several of their most dangerous bands have been captured or dispersed by the skill and valor of United States and Mexican soldiers, fighting in a common cause. The convention for the revision of the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific having been ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnoissance therein stipulated has been effected. It now rests with Congress to make provision for completing the survey and locating the boundary monuments.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our geographical proximity to Central America, and our political and commercial relations with the States of that country, justify, in my judgment, such a material increase of our Consular corps as will place at each capital a Consul General.

The contest between Bolivia, Chili and Peru has passed from the stage of strategic hostilities to that of negotiation, in which the counsels of this Government have been exercised. The demands of Chili for absolute cession of territory have been maintained and accepted by the party of General Iglesias to the extent of concluding a treaty of peace with the Government of Chili, in general conformity with the terms of the protocol signed in May last between the Chilian commander and General Iglesias. As a result of the conclusion of this treaty, General Iglesias has been formally recognized by Chili as President of Peru, and his Government installed at Lima, which has been evacuated by the Chilians. The Provincial Government of General Iglesias has applied for recognition to the principal powers of America and Europe. When the will of the Peruvian people shall be manifested, I shall not hesitate to recognize the Government approved by them.

The President recommends that the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii be modified wherever its provisions have proved onerous to legitimate trade between the two countries.

During the past year legations have been established in Persia, Siam and Corea. A special embassy from Siam is now on its way hither.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled certain of the long pending claims of our citizens, and I have strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted. Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China under the provisions of treaties, which permit aliens to exercise their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent, but under the operation of the most favored nation cluse, we have like privileges with those of other powers. While it is the duty of the Government to see that our citizens have the full enjoyment of every benefit secured by the treaty, I doubt the expediency of leading in a movement to constrain China to admit an interpretation which we have only an indirect treaty right to exact. The transference to China of American capital for the employment there of Chinese labor would in effect inaugurate a competition for the control of the markets now supplied by our home industries. There is good reason to believe the law restricting the immigration of the Chinese has been violated, intentionally or otherwise, by officers of China upon whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the emigrants belong to the excepted classes. Measures have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to the supposed infraction, and it is believed that the Government of China will co-operate with the United States in securing the faithful observance of the law.

The question of the general revision of the foreign treaties of Japan has been considered in an International Conference held at Tokio, but without definite result, as yet. This Government is disposed to concede the requests of Japan to determine its own tariff duties.

The United States has aided the Republic of Liberia in its differences with England regarding boundary lines, and there is a prospect of the satisfactory adjustment of the dispute.

He repeats the suggestion in his last message that provision be made for the exercise of discretionary power by the Executive in appointing delegates to scientific conventions.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1883, amounted to $398,287,581 95, whereof there was received:

From customs	$214,706,496 93
From Internal Revenue	144,720,278 98
From sales of public lands	7,955,864 42
From tax on circulation and deposits of National Banks	9,111,008 85
From profits on coinage, bullion, deposits and assays	4,460,205 17
From other sources	17,336,637 60
Total	$398,287,581 95

For the same period the ordinary expenditures were:

For civil expenses	$ 22,349,285 76
For foreign intercourse	2,448,279 24
For Indians	7,082,860 34
For pensions	56,012,573 64
For the military establishment, including harbor improvements and arsenals	48,911,582 40
For the naval establishment, including vessels and improvements at navy yards	15,180,437 17
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses, and collecting the revenues	40,308,432 70
For expenditures on account of District of Columbia	5,807,928 48
For interest on the public debt	39,180,131 25
Total	$235,408,137 84

Leaving a surplus revenue of $132,879,444 41, which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the Treasury of $1,299,312 55, making $134,178,756 96, was applied to the redemption of bonds.

The revenue for the present fiscal year is estimated at $249,023,082 92. The surplus for the fiscal year ended June, 1884 (exclusive of payments on account of the national debt) is estimated at $85,000,000, and for the year ending June, 1885, at $106,144,000. If the revenue for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws the Secretary is of the opinion that for that year the receipts will exceed by $60,000,000 the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the Sinking Fund. Hitherto the surplus, as rapidly as it has accumulated, has been devoted to the reduction of the national debt.

OUTSTANDING BONDS.

As a result, the only bonds now outstanding which are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government are the three per cents., amounting to about $305,000,000. The four and one-half per cents, amounting to $250,000,000, and the $737,000,000 four per cents are not payable until 1891 and 1907 respectively. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large as the Treasury estimates now indicate, the three per cent. bonds may all be redeemed at least four years before any of the four and one-half per cents can be called in. The latter at the same rate of accumulation of surplus can be paid at maturity, and the moneys requisite for the redemption of the four per cents will be in the Treasury many years before those obligations become payable.

DEBT EXTINGUISHMENT.

There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable. In a communication to Congress at its last session, I recommended that all excise taxes be abolished except those relating to distilled spirits, and that substantial reductions also be made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the Government have been cut down to the extent of at least fifty or sixty millions of dollars. While I have no doubt that still further reductions may be wisely made, I do not advise the adoption at this session of any measures for large diminution of the national revenues. The results of the legislation of the last session of Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modification of existing law. In the interval which must elapse before the effects of the act of March 31, 1883, can be definitely ascertained, a portion at least of the surplus revenues may be wisely applied to the long neglected duty of rehabilitating our nation and providing coast defenses for the protection of our harbors. This is a matter to which I shall again advert.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Immediately associated with the financial subject, just discussed, is the important question, what legislation is needed? The aggregate amount of bonds now on deposit in the Treasury, to support the National Bank circulation, is about $350,000,000. Nearly $200,000,000 of this amount consist of three per cents, which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the Government, and are likely to be called in within less than four years, unless meantime the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities, which are based on the national bank circulation, would be such a contraction of the volume of currency as to produce great embarrassments. How can the danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practicable opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues of the next four years shall be made substantially commensurate with the expenses, the volume of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance. But if, on the other hand, there shall be great delay in reducing taxation, it will become necessary either to substitute some other form of currency in place of the national bank notes, or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is now controlled. In my judgment, the latter course is far preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions upon this subject which appear in the Secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the Government as a foundation for national bank circulation, seem to me insuperable. For averting the threatened contraction two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest, and exchangeable upon specified terms for those now outstanding. The other course which commends itself to my own judgment as the better, is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value, instead of as now, the face value of their deposited bonds. I agree with the Secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan would afford the necessary relief.

TRADE DOLLARS.

The trade dollar was coined for the purpose of traffic in countries where silver passed at its value as ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality. Large numbers of these coins entered into the volume of our currency. By common consent their circulation in domestic trade has now ceased and they have thus become a disturbing element. They should not be longer permitted to embarrass our currency system. I recommend that provision be made for their reception by the Treasury and the mints as bullion at a small percentage above the current market price of silver of like fineness.

CONSOLIDATION OF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises a consolidation of certain of the customs districts of the country, and suggests that the President be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him in respect to the collection of internal revenue by section 3,141 of revised statutes. The statistics on this subject, which are contained in his report, furnish of themselves a strong argument in defence of his views. At the adjournment of Congress the number of internal revenue collection districts was 126. By Executive order, dated January 25, 1883, I directed that certain of these districts be consolidated. The result has been a reduction of one-third their number, which at present is but eighty-three.

COAST DEFENSE.

I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended sea coast, upon which are so many large cities, whose wealth and importance to the country would, in time of war, invite attack from modern armored ships, against which our existing defensive works could give no adequate protection. Those works were built before the introduction of modern heavy rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not put in an efficient condition we may easily be subjected to humiliation by a hostile power, greatly inferior to ourselves. As germane to this subject, I call your attention to the importance of perfecting our sub-marine torpedo defenses. The board authorized by the last Congress to report on the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance to modern warfare, has visited the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It is hoped that the report will soon be made, and that Congress will thereupon be disposed to provide suitable facilities and plans for the manufacture of such guns as are now imperatively needed.

STATE MILITIA.

On several occasions during the past year officers of the army have, at the request of the State authorities, visited their militia encampments for inspection of the troops. From the reports of these officers I am induced to believe that the encouragement of the State militia organizations by the National Government would be followed by very gratifying results, and would afford it, in sudden emergencies, the aid of a large body of volunteers, educated in the performance of military duties.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that under the authority of the acts of August 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun. Three cruisers are in process of construction—the Chicago, of 4,500 tons displacement, and the Boston and Atlanta, each of 2,500 tons. They are to be built of steel, with the tensile strength and durability prescribed by law. Their endurance and armament are expected to compare favorably with the best war vessels of other nations. A fourth vessel, the Dolphin, is to be constructed of similar material and is intended to serve as a fleet dispatch boat. The double turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror have been lanched on the Delaware river, and a contract has been made for the supply of their machinery. A similar monitor, the Monadnock, has been launched in California.

The Naval Advisory Board and the Secretary recommend the completion of the monitors, the construction of four gunboats, and also of three additional steel vessels like the Chicago, Boston and Dolphin, as an important measure of material defense.

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

I feel bound to impress upon the attention of Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy. The condition of the public treasury, as I have already intimated, makes the present an auspicious time for putting this branch of service in a state of efficiency. It is no part of our policy to create and maintain a navy able to cope with that of the other great powers of the world. We have no wish for foreign conquest, and the peace which we have long enjoyed is in no seeming danger of interruption. But that our naval strength should be made adequate for the defense of our habors, the protection of our commercial interests and the maintenance of our national honor is a proposition from which no patriotic citizen can withhold his assent.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of the interesting branch of the public service committed to his care. It appears that on June 30, 1883, the whole number of postoffices was 47,803, of which 1,632 were established during the previous fiscal year. The number of offices operating under the system of free delivery was 154. At these latter offices the postage on local matter amounted to $4,195,230 52—a sum exceeding by $1,621,804 01 the entire cost of the carrier service of the country. The rate of postage on drop letters passing through these offices is now fixed by law at two cents per half ounce, or a fraction thereof. In offices where the carrier system has not been established, the rate is only half as large.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

It will be remembered that in 1863, when free delivery was first established by law, the uniform single rate postage upon local letters was one cent, and so it remained until 1872, when in those cities where carrier service was established it was increased in order to defray the expense of such service. It seems to me that the old rate may now with propriety be restored, and that, too, even at the risk of diminishing, for a time at least, the receipts from postage upon local letters. I can see no reason why that particular class of mail matter should be held accountable for the entire cost of not only its own collection and delivery, but the collection and delivery of all other classes, and I am confident, after full consideration of the subject, the reduction of rate would be followed by such a growing accession of business as to occasion but slight and temporary loss to the revenues of the postoffice.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The Postmaster General devotes much of his report to the consideration, in its various aspects, of the relations of the Government to the telegraph, and such reflection as I have been able to give to this subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the view which I then expressed in dissenting from the recommendation of the Postmaster General, that the Government assume the same control over the telegraph which it has always exercised over the mail, and admitted that its authority in the premises is as ample as has ever been claimed for it. It would not, in my judgment, be a wise use of that authority to purchase or assume the control of existing telegraph lines, or to construct others, with a view of entering into general competition with private enterprise. The objections which may be justly urged against either of these projects, and indeed against any system which would require an enormous increase in the civil service list, do not, however, apply to some of the plans which have lately provoked public comment and discussion. It has been claimed, for example, that Congress might wisely authorize the Postmaster General to contract with some private persons or corporation for the transportation of messages at specified rates and under Government supervision. Various schemes of the same general nature, but widely differing in their special characteristics, have been suggested in the public prints, and the arguments by which they have been supported and opposed have doubtless attracted your attention. It is likely that the whole subject will be considered by you at the present session. In the nature of things it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly, if at all, by any particular suggestions which I might now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the Government should be authorized by law to exercise some sort of supervision over inter-State telegraph communication, and I express the hope that for attaining that end some measure may be devised which will receive your approbation.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The President concurs in the opinion of the Attorney General that the fees of jurors and witnesses in the Federal Courts are inadequate, and he suggests the statutes should be amended in this respect. He also concurs in the opinion of the Attorney General that District Attorneys and Marshals should be paid wholly by salaries instead of in part by fees, as is now the case.

He calls attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior for the repeal of the pre-emption law and timber culture act, and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the pension laws. Concerning education he says:

"I have previously referred to the alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, and again submit for the consideration of Congress whether some Federal aid should be extended to the public primary education of the people wherever adequate provision therefor has not already been made."

MORMONISM.

The Utah Commission has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its second annual report, as a result of its labors in supervising the recent election in that Territory, pursuant to the act of March 22, 1882. It appears that the persons by that act disqualified, to the number of about 12,000, were excluded from the polls. This fact, however, affords little cause for congratulation, and I fear that it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress toward the extirpation of polygamy. All of the members of the Legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe they are in sympathy with the practices that this Government is seeking to suppress, and that its effort in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition than to receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be erroneous, the law under which the Commissioners have been acting should be made more effective by the incorporation of some such stringent measures as they recommend, which were included in bill No. 2,238 on the calendar of the Senate at its last session.

I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly entrenched in the Territory of Utah that it is profitless to attack it with any but the stoutest weapons which Constitutional legislation can fashion. I favor, therefore, the repeal of the act upon which the existing Government depends, the assumption by the National Legislature of the entire political control of the Territory, and the establishment of a Commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

CATTLE DISEASES.

The President speaks favorably of the work accomplished by the Department of Agriculture, particularly with reference to the attempt to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious disease among cattle, and asks Congress to assist in investigating the causes of those maladies and providing methods for their prevention and cure.

He recommends the establishment of civil Goverment in the Territory of Alaska.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations controlling in whole or in part the facilities for the inter-State carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country have resorted in their dealings with the public to divers measures unjust and oppressive in their character. In some instances the State Governments have attacked and suppressed these evils, but in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief, because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the Federal Constitution. The question, how far the National Government may lawfully interfere in the premises, and what, if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful consideration. While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country and their great and beneficial influences upon the development of our material wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual and no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of any other citizen or class of citizens. The right of these railway companies to a fair and profitable return upon their investments and to reasonable freedom in their regulations must be recognized. But it seems only just that so far as its constitutional authority will permit, Congress should protect the people at large in their inter-State traffic against acts of injustice which the State Governments are powerless to prevent.

OUR FORESTS.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the West the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resorting to irrigation, while successful irrigation would be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss of property have been occasioned by profuse floods, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country. These irregularities in a great measure were caused by the removal from about the streams in question of the timber which the water supply had nourished and protected. The preservation of such portion of the forests on the national domain as essentially contribute to the equable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence. Important tributaries of the Missouri, the Columbia and the Saskatchewan rise in the mountains near the northern boundaries of the United States, between the Blackfeet and Flathead Indian reservations. This region is unsuitable for settlement, but upon the rivers which flow from it depends the future agricultural development of a vast tract of country. The attention of Congress is called to the necessity of withdrawing from public sale this part of the public domain and establishing there a forest preserve.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

The President refers to the good results which have followed the various Industrial Expositions the present year. In regard to the Centennial Exposition to be held next year at New Orleans, he says all the leading foreign Governments have been invited to participate, and that it bids fair to meet with gratifying success.

He calls attention to the report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but makes no recommendations.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Commissioners who were appointed under the act of January 16, 1883, entitled, "An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," entered promptly upon the discharge of their duties. A series of rules framed in accordance with the spirit of the statute was approved and promulgated by the President. In some particulars, wherein they seemed defective, these rules were subsequently amended. It will be perceived that they discountenance any political or religious tests for admission to those offices in the public service to which the statute relates. The act is limited in its original application to the classified clerkships in the several Executive Departments at Washington (numbering about 5,600) and to similar positions in customs districts and postoffices where as many as fifty persons are employed.

A classification of these positions, analogous to that existing in the Washington offices, was duly made before the law went into effect.

Eleven customs district and twenty-three postoffices were thus brought under the immediately operation of the statute. The annual report of the Civil Service Commission which will soon be submitted to Congress, will doubtless afford the means of a more definite judgment than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practical methods appear to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there have been no serious difficulties in carrying them into effect. Since the 16th of July last no person, so far as I am aware, has been appointed to the public service in the classified portions thereof, at any of the departments, or at any of the postoffice and customs districts above named, except those certified by the Commission to be the most competent, on the basis of the examinations held in conformity to the rules.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

At the time when the present Executive entered upon his office his death, removal, resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the Government without a Constitutional head. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise, unless the wisdom of Congress shall provide against its recurrence. The Senate, at its last session, after a full consideration, passed an act relating to this subject which will now, I trust, commend itself to the approval of both Houses of Congress. The clause of the Constitution upon which must depend any law regulating the Presidential succession, presents also for solution other questions of paramount importance. These questions relate to the proper interpretation of the phrase, "inability to discharge the powers and duties of said offices." Our organic law provides that when the President shall suffer from such inability, the Presidential office shall devolve upon the Vice President, who must himself under like circumstances give place to such officer as Congress may by law appoint to act as President.

I need not here set forth the numerous and interesting inquiries which are suggested by these words of the Constitution. They were fully stated in my first communication to Congress, and have since been the subject of frequent deliberations in that body. It is greatly to be hoped that these momentuous questions will find speedy solution, lest emergencies may arise, and any delay will be impossible, and any determination, albeit, the wisest may furnish cause for anxiety and alarm.

For the reasons fully stated in my last annual message, I repeat my recommendation that Congress propose an amendment to that provision of the Constitution which prescribes the formalities for the enactment of laws whereby in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys, the Executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto on such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution confers the rights of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure to members of the colored race the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions intended to secure the enforcement of those rights have recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Any legislation whereby Congress may lawfully supplement the guarantees which the Constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1883.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Organization of the House by the Election of the Caucus Nominees.

Speech of the New Speaker Before Assuming the Duties of the Chair.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The Senate galleries were crowded by 11 o'clock. A large number of ladies were present. The new Senators were early on the floor and were introduced to their colleagues. On the desks of Senators Sabin, Harris, Mahone, Logan, Riddleberger, Voorhees, Dawes and Ransom were handsome bouquets and floral devices. Senator Anthony was absent, owing to sickness.

Mr. Edmunds took the chair promptly at 12 o'clock and the Chaplain offered up prayer. The credentials of Messrs. Beck, Palmer and Pike were read and placed on file. The credentials of other new and re-elected Senators were received last session.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, was the first new member sworn in. He was followed by Messrs. Hoar, Bowen, Manderson, Pike, Plumb, Saulsbury, Wilson, Colquitt, Butler, Coke, Garland, Gibson, Kenna, Morgan, Lamar, Ransom, Riddleberger and Beck.

After the ceremony of swearing in was concluded, on motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Secretary was directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate was in session and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, a committee of two was ordered appointed to join with a similar committee of the House in waiting upon the President, and informing him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Messrs. Sherman and Bayard were appointed this committee.

The Senate then took a recess until 3 P. M.

At three o'clock the Senate was again called to order, but there being no prospect of the speedy completion of the House organization, adjourned.

In administering the oath to Senators the ironclad oath was taken by Messrs. Beck, Bowen, Cullom, Dolph, Fry, Hoar, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Pike, Plumb, Sabin, Saulsbury and Wilson, the remainder taking the modified oath.

New Senators are Messrs. Pike, Kenna, Gibson, Colquitt, Wilson, Riddleberger, Sabin, Palmer, Cullom, Manderson, Dolph and Bowen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Fully an hour before the time for opening the House the galleries were filled to overflowing and the corridors adjoining were so crowded with spectators that one could scarcely elbow his way through. The efforts of the Capitol police and doorkeepers were futile in keeping back the masses that insisted on crowding the stairways and clamoring for positions where they could view the opening. For some time after the roll call of the House it was with difficulty that employes could move about in the different parts of the Capitol. Old statesmen say they have never seen so much interest in the opening of a Congress.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the House was called to order by Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the last House, who proceeded to call the roll of members elected. When the State of Mississippi had been called, the Clerk stated that no paper in the nature of a legal certificate had been returned to the Clerk's office from the Second district, and no name had been put on the roll. Four papers had been filed by J. R. Chalmers in the Clerk's office, showing that the returns from Tate county giving J. R. Chambliss certain votes were a clerical error, and should have read J. R. Chalmers. If a certificate had been issued by the Governor to any one it had not reached the Clerk's office.

Mr. McPherson said that after the State of North Carolina was called that he had been advised of the death of Mr. Walter Poole, of the First District, and that no certificate of election of a successor had been received. The resignation of Hon. John Paul, from the Seventh Virginia District, was announced when that State was called. On the conclusion of the roll call the Clerk announced that 316 members had answered to their names.

CARLISLE ELECTED SPEAKER.

The nomination of Speaker being in order, Mr. Geddes said:

"I nominate for Speaker of this House of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, a man of acknowledged pre-eminent qualifications for the place."

Mr. Cannon presented the name of Mr. Keifer, of Ohio.

Mr. Lyman named Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts.

Messrs. Morrison, Illinois; Tucker, Virginia; Reed, Maine, and Calkins, Indiana, were invited to act as tellers, and the voting was proceeded with.

The vote was announced by Mr. Morrison, as follows: John G. Carlisle, 191; J. Warren Keifer, 112; George D. Robinson, 2; Wm. F. Lacey, (Michigan,) 1; John S. Wise, (Virginia,) 1; J. W. Wadsworth, (New York,) 1.

Messrs. James, (New York,) and Lyman, (Massachusetts,) voted for Robinson. White, of Kentucky, voted for Lacey. York, (North Carolina,) for Wise, and Mr. Ochiltree, (Texas,) for Wadsworth.

The Clerk declared Carlisle elected. Randall and Keifer escorted the gentleman to the chair. His entrance into the Chamber was the signal for loud applause. The oath of office was administered. Upon taking the chair Mr. Carlisle said:

MR. CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—I thank you sincerely for the high honor conferred by the vote just taken. To be chosen from the membership of a great body like this to preside over its deliberations, is a distinction upon which any citizen can properly congratulate himself, and I assure you that your kindness and partiality is fully appreciated. At the same time I realize the fact that the position to which you have assigned me is one of very great labor and responsibility, and while profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your confidence, I shall enter upon the discharge of its duties with a serious distrust that my capacity will meet in an acceptable manner the requirements of the office. I promise, however, to devote to your service all the zeal and ability of which I am possessed.

Gentlemen, the maintenance of order on the floor is essential, absolutely essential, to the intelligent, systematic transaction of public business, and I earnestly invoke your assistance in the enforcement of rules adopted for the government of our proceedings. The large addition to the membership of the House, resulting from the late apportionment of Representatives, makes this duty even more difficult than before, and without cordial co-operation and support I cannot reasonably hope even to discharge the ordinary daily duties of this office. That you will cheerfully co-operate with me in every proper effort to preserve order and facilitate the business of legislation, I have no doubt; but, gentlemen, I shall ask something more than more co-operation in the discharge of my duty. I assure you of my earnest desire at all times to be just and impartial, still I cannot expect to avoid mistakes, and shall be compelled, therefore, frequently, no doubt, to rely on the friendly forbearance of gentlemen on both sides of the House.

I am sure, gentlemen, that all matters of legislation presented to this Congress will receive from you such careful consideration as the magnitude and character of the interests involved require, and that your action upon them will be wise, conservative and patriotic. Sudden and radical changes of the laws and regulations affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the people, ought never to be made unless imperatively demanded by some public emergency, and, in my opinion, under existing circumstances, such changes would not be favorably received by any considerable number of these who have given serious attention to the subject. (Applause.) Many reforms are undoubtedly necessary, and it is your duty, after a careful examination of the whole subject in all its bearings, to decide how far they should extend, and when and in what manner they should be made. (Applause.) If there be any who fear your action on this or any other subject will actually be injurious to any interest, or even afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am quite sure they will be agreeably disappointed. (Applause.) What the country has the right to expect is the strict, economical administration of every department of the Government, just and equal taxation for public purpose, the faithful observance of the limitations of the Constitution and scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of the great body of the people, in order that they may be protected, for Congress has power to protect them against encroachment from every direction. Whatever can be done under the circumstances surrounding us to meet this expectation ought to be done, in my judgment.

But, gentlemen, without detaining you further, I am ready to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws and proceed to complete the organization of the House. (Applause.)

The iron-clad oath was administered by Mr. Kelley, the oldest member in continuous service, and Speaker Carlisle called the House to order. As the States were called the Representatives came forward and were qualified.

DISPUTED CREDENTIALS.

When Kansas was reached, Mr. Peters, Representative-at-large from that State, at the request of Mr. Springer, was asked to step aside.

Pending action the House adjourned.

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RECREANT SENATORS, BUT AUDACIOUS GRABBERS.

On the 12th of September, by the violation of all the rules of parliamentary procedure, the Republicans of the State Senate forced through a resolution declaring that from that time forward the Senate would only meet on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and would remain in session only from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Republican caucus that ordered the adoption of this resolution, also resolved that the Senate would not receive or act on any propositions from the House on the apportionment question, the business for which the extra session was convened.

The Democratic Senators met these ultimatums with the following substitute, proposed by Senator WAGNER:

Resolved, That hereafter until the requirements of the Constitution are complied with and the State apportioned into Senatorial and Representative districts, two sessions of the Senate be held daily as follows: The morning session commencing at 11 A. M. and ending at one P. M., and the evening session commencing at 7 P. M. and ending at 9 P. M.

This resolution was, of course, voted down. From the 12th of September up to the time the Appropriation bill covering the salary grab became a live question, a few days ago, the Senate adhered to its two sessions a week; sometimes they would not occupy fifteen minutes, and very often not more than eight or ten of the Republican Senators would be present. It is safe to say that until the momentous question of the salary grab came up this week no quorum of Republican Senators was present at any of these semi-weekly sessions. They arranged to attend in relays to prevent the Democratic Senators, disposed to go on with business, from doing anything.

Simultaneously with the adoption of the rule for only two sessions a week, the Senate, under COOPER'S lead, passed a resolution to humbug the people, virtually pledging the members not to accept pay after the 10th of September. Governor PATTISON vetoed the resolution on Constitutional grounds, and advised the members that it was entirely competent for any one who saw fit to do so—

> To waive the whole or any portion of the compensation to which he may be entitled. I could not and would not interpose any obstacle to such a voluntary relinquishment of pay. That, however, can be done without either let or hindrance from the Executive, and there is no reason in law or propriety for asking his approval. There is no enabling act needed to accomplish such a renunciation.

Weeks passed on, the Republican Senators posing and stumping as relentless opponents of the Democratic salary grabbers. Their virtue fairly bubbled over; they boasted they were not as other men. True, they only were in session a few minutes each week, but that was to illustrate their patriotism and economical purpose. But mark the sequel As soon as the Appropriation bill reached these virtuous Senators, the two-sessions-a-week policy was dropped like a red hot poker, and there was a grand scramble by these ultra-virtuous Republican Senators, who had worn themselves hoarse on the stump denouncing Democratic salary grabbers, to get every penny and dollar that could be realized by hook or crook, under the most liberal construction of the salary law. Two Republican Senators resigned in a huff at an attempt to abridge their perquisites, and then withdrew their resignations that their votes might help to pass the grab.

The Republican Senators who could not afford an hour a week to obey the Constitutional mandate or their oaths of office, were ready to sit day and night to compass their pay of *seventy dollars a week*, for an absolute refusal to do, or *even to attempt to do* the work for which the Governor convened them. After exhausting all their ingenuity in framing a grab that would defy Executive veto, sitting three times a day and toiling through the long hours of the night, early on Thanksgiving morning the bill was put on its passage, whirled through, and the Senate adjourned. We quote from Senator GORDON'S speech Wednesday midnight, descriptive of the grand culmination:

> Senator Gordon said that at every stage of the Appropriation bill it had become worse. The spectacle to-night was not creditable to the Legislature nor conciliatory to the people of the Commonwealth. For many days the Legislature had been seeking to find some language so vague and delusive as to cover its true purpose, as though conscious that its position was wrong and its claim unjust. The Legislature had been straining all its skill to invent some law so hidden in meaning and so wrapped in ambiguity as to escape an Executive condemnation which it seemed to be conscious of deserving. Mr. Gordon continued: "It is because you are unwilling to let the light on your true purpose, because you want to cover up the wrong you intend, that you have had such unusual difficulty in drafting an Appropriation bill. What a sight we have here to-night! A Senate which has wasted months shows a marvelous expenditure in considering a bill to take unearned pay. This Senate, which for months has held two sessions a week, and then but for ten minutes, can now sit three times a day and away into the night to pass a law to take pay for denying the people their rights of representation. If the Legislature had done its duty it could have drafted an Appropriation bill in ten minutes without receiving criticism.

Not in the history of American legislation is there such a record of perfidy, perjury and greed as this Republican Senate has made for itself in defying the express mandate of the Constitution and grabbing unearned salaries.

MORMONS AND POLYGAMY.

Governor MURRAY, of Utah, in his five column deliverance on the affairs of that Territory, does not place polygamy as the chief evil of Mormonism. It is the rule, he maintains, of the hierarchy established by the Mormon Church, with bishops in control, with ordinary courts and appellant courts; a combination which is able to defy the laws of the Territory of and Congress. When asked for particulars, the Governor did not seem to be able to come down to exact facts. The Mormons, we take it from his observations, are content to refer their differences to the arbitration of church tribunals rather than Gentile courts. This is not a heinous offense, although it may be unpleasant to Gentile judges and without profit to Gentile lawyers. The Governor is eloquent in general denunciation, but when he is invited to deal in specific acts, wanders off into vague generalities. We take it polygamy is the dangerous evil of Mormonism, in that it sets up a social system and civilization distinct from that which obtains elsewhere in the United States.

Governor MURRAY'S remedy is that Congress should deprive Utah of its territorial form of self-government, and that the Territory should be ruled by a Governor and Council of three or five, appointed by the President. Somewhat after the fashion the District of Columbia is now governed and the Territory of Louisiana was, after its acquisition from France early in this century. But neither of these cases are analogous. The District of Columbia is governed by a Commission, to avoid the evils and profligacy of negro suffrage; and Louisiana was foreign territory, acquired by the Union, and governed by a Commission only for a brief time, until a foreign system could be supplanted by the American.

Governor MURRAY goes a step further, and after having secured from Congress his rule by a Federal Governor and Commission, would use the military force of the United States, and he recommends "it be made lawful for soldiers of the United States to be used for the execution of process issuing from the courts of the United States, in the hands of the United States Marshals of Utah, and that their services, under proper restrictions in case of riot, insurrection, or domestic violence, and for the preservation of the peace, be made more readily effective." In other words, Governor MURRAY would put Utah under military rule, and deprive its 150,000 population of any of the rights of local self-government. This is a serious proposition, and involves an abandonment of fundamental principles of government, under which the wild wastes of the West have budded into territorial governments to blossom into States. It may be necessary to guard against greater evils in the far West, but Governor MURRAY'S statements are not satisfactory in this respect, unless we accept his vague declamation as gospel.

There is no question the Mormon problem is one of the most serious and wide-reaching that now confronts the Government and the people. It would seem the Christian Church should be able to grapple with it, as it does, by missionary agencies, with heathenism and polygamy in other countries. But we guess the trouble is too great and the work too hard, hence the churches seem more ready to rely on troops and artillery than in preaching the gospel to Mormon sinners. For one missionary that is sent to Utah the Mormons send out hundreds, and this year the converts gathered to Utah, from Europe and America, were probably not less than ten thousand.

General ROSECRANS, member of Congress from the San Francisco district, has given out the form of a Constitutional amendment on the subject he proposes to press on Congress at the approaching session. It is prefaced by a preamble describing the brutalizing effects of polygamy, and the necessity of preventing its growth, concluding as follows:

> *Whereas*, The absence of such prohibition has enabled designing men, under pretense of a new revelation from heaven, to appeal to the interests and passions of poor ignorant people at home and abroad and to teach them that religion sanctions and the United States allows the practice of polygamy, and to diffuse the poison of this barbarous practice through the Territories of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming to the great injury of the future well being and liberties of the inhabitants thereof, and to the interests and good name of the whole people; therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That pursuant to the provisions of article 5, Constitution of the United States, the following amendment to said Constitution be and the same is hereby proposed for ratification by the Legislatures of the several States, to wit:
>
> AMENDMENT XVI., *Section 1.*—Polygamy, being incompatible with our civilization, is forever prohibited in the United States and all places under its jurisdiction.
>
> *Section 2.*—Congress shall have power to enforce this by appropriate legislation.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State shall promptly forward authenticated copies of this joint resolution to the several States.

This would invest Congress with ample power to deal with the subject effectively. It has not that power under the Constitution, for probably the last thing the framers of that instrument dreamed of, was that it would ever be necessary to combat such evils as the Mormon hierarchy or the unbridled licentiousness of polygamous marriage.

MR. CARLISLE AND THE TARIFF.

In the heat of the Speakership conflict, when people did not measure their words, Mr. CARLISLE was set down as a great deal more of a Free Trader than he really is, just as Mr. RANDALL was credited with being an extreme Protectionist, which is far from the fact. His election as Speaker, and the influence and control that office has over legislation, gives a new importance to what Mr. CARLISLE really believes in on the subject of Tariff and revenue measures generally. In the first place he is opposed to wiping out the internal revenue taxes, but not to a further and radical reduction of those imposts. Probably he goes as far as favoring the repeal of the tax on tobacco but not on beer or spirits. He insists the people will not sanction free whisky with heavy taxes on clothing, blankets, boots and shoes, sugar, etc. We don't view this question through Mr. CARLISLE'S spectacles, but that is about the way he puts it.

On the tariff Mr. CARLISLE, for several years, has taken a leading part in the debates in the House of Representatives, and the ability of his speeches has been universally conceded. It goes for the saying that he is an opponent of protection as protection is understood in Pennsylvania, and in the manufacturing States generally, but he is far from being a radical destructive of existing systems. The following extracts are taken from the official reports of Mr. CARLISLE'S speeches, and through them his position can be clearly ascertained.

On the 3d of July, 1882, in opposing the bill to increase the duty on knit woolen goods, Mr. CARLISLE said:

> "We should have no favorites here. Every consideration of justice and duty demands that we should listen as kindly and respond as quickly to the appeals of the people who labor themselves as to the appeals of the people who live and grow rich upon the labors of others. Associated capital is generally capable of taking care of its own interests, while labor is generally dependent and powerless.
>
> "Our tariff laws can be so revised and amended as to do justice to all interests—to the Government, to capital and to labor.
>
> "Revenue for the Government, with incidental protection for labor, but no bounty for capital, is the policy demanded by the intelligence and patriotism of the country, and the time has now come when it might be inaugurated."

On March 29, 1882, Mr. CARLISLE spoke as follows:

> "Whoever challenges the right of the humblest citizen, whatever may be his trade or occupation, to an equal participation in the benefits conferred by the Government, so long as he bears an equal share of its burdens, denies the equality of man; whoever asserts that one class of men or one species of industry has a right to exact tribute from another, for its own benefit, or has superior claims upon the consideration of the Government, asserts a doctrine utterly at war with the first principles of our political system. To call such a doctrine the 'American doctrine,' and to announce it in high-sounding and patriotic phrase, is simply an attempt to hide its deformity beneath a rhetorical and sentimental garb, and will deceive no one who looks beyond the surface."

In another portion of the same speech Mr. CARLISLE said:

> "I think it entirely safe to say that while there is in a very general feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing system of unequal and unjust tariff taxation, there is no disposition anywhere to strike a radical, much less a fatal blow at any of the great mechanical or manufacturing interests of the country, nor is it necessary, in my judgment, to strike such a blow in order to afford a reasonable degree of relief to the people. We cannot, as responsible legislators, close our eyes to the fact that under this system, whether it was originally wise or unwise, large and valuable interests have grown up; that great masses of capital have been withdrawn from other pursuits and embarked in manufacturing enterprises, and that labor, following, as it always does, where capital leads, has been to a large extent diverted from its previous channels, and has permanently identified itself with these various interests. In any revision that may be made proper regard should be had for the welfare of these great interests, and they should be carefully considered, not alone, not as something separate and distinct from the other industries of the country, not as the special favorites of the Government, having peculiar claims upon its bounty, but in connection with every other legitimate interest in the country, all being recognized and treated as equally entitled to our favorable consideration."

In opposing the adoption of the conference report on the new tariff bill on March 3, 1883, Mr. CARLISLE used the following language:

> "I desire to say again that I have been anxious to see this Congress pass some measure of actual relief to the people. I have been willing and am willing now to make what I consider large concessions in order to secure a just and equitable revision of the tariff.
>
> "I cannot expect to see incorporated in a single measure all that in my opinion should ultimately be done; and if the absolute power to dispose of this great question were in my own hands to-day, *I would not make radical changes at once*, but would be disposed to proceed by cautious and conservative methods to relieve the people from taxation and to reduce the revenues of the Government *without injuring or alarming the industrial interests of the country. We must all recognize the fact that large interests have grown up under the existing system; that they have been fostered and encouraged by it, and that they have so adjusted themselves to it as to become in a large measure dependent upon the assurance that it will not be suddenly swept away.*
>
> "Under these circumstances, while I would strenuously insist upon actual and substantial reductions, I would be willing to accept very reasonable and moderate measures as satisfactory indications of a fixed purpose to relieve the people at large without embarrassing special interests."

The Corn Crop.

A careful estimate of this year's corn crop makes it only 1,271,208,000 bushels. The crop of last year was 1,624,000,000, and that of 1879 was 1,754,000,000. If this estimate be correct, therefore, the crop of this year falls 353,000,000 bushels short of that of last year, and 483,000,000 bushels short of that of 1879. The money value of the deficiency is over $100,000,000—a fact which attests the importance of this staple grain to the country.

The deficency in Missouri as compared with the crop of last year is 10,000,000 bushels; in Illinois, 24,000,000 bushels; in Iowa, 53,000,000 bushels; in Indiana, 30,000,000 bushels; in Ohio, 26,000,000 bushels; in Minnesota, 14,000,000 bushels; in Wisconsin, 19,000,000 bushels; in Kentucky, 14,000,000 bushels, and in the Southern States 165,000,000 bushels. It is stated also that a large part of the crop is immature and unmerchantable, and in some districts in the North where the ears were injured by the October frost there may be difficulty in securing reliable seed corn. The October frost did not extend to Missouri, nor to the States south of it.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

Nominated Over Randall and Cox on the First Ballot.

His Public Career, Services in Congress and Personal Traits.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The result of the Speakership contest was not unexpected by the friends of Mr. Randall. It was a fair contest, and a good man won. Mr. Carlisle will do nothing to disturb the business interests of the country. He has said as much in many of his public utterances, both in and out of Congress. His friends say he will pursue a conservative course as Speaker. The result was brought about by a combination of the South and West and the refusal of the North and East to make a struggle for the subordinate places after losing the Speakership. Had the New York delegation proved true to Mr. Cox, a different result might have been obtained, but men like Hewitt, Belmont and Dorsheimer were at heart for Carlisle and determined upon disintegrating the delegation in order that their favorite might succeed by rendering a combination between Cox and Randall impossible. When New York practically abandoned Cox all this outside support left him, the most of it going to Carlisle. With Cox in the field and a secret ballot, Randall might have won, but the Carlisle forces had been too well disciplined to make it more than a possibility. Randall accepted his defeat gracefully, and his house was filled with friends to-day, many of whom were urging him to be a Presidential candidate. Carlisle declares his purpose to punish no one, and Randall will be tendered the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee.

CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS.

MR. CARLISLE NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The Democratic members-elect assembled in the hall of the House this evening for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the various elective offices. General Rosecrans called the caucus to order. Geddes, of Ohio, was selected Chairman; Willis, of Kentucky, and Dibble, of South Carolina, secretaries; Caldwell, of Tennessee, and Stockslager, of Indiana, tellers. The roll-call disclosed the presence of 184 members. Four others afterwards came in, making the total 188. Carlisle, Randall and Cox absented themselves from the caucus. As soon as the roll-call was completed Dorsheimer, of New York, offered a resolution providing that votes in the caucus for nominating a candidate for the Speakership be by *viva voce*. The resolution was agreed to on a division—104 against 80; but the yeas and nays were demanded, and Mr. Nicholls, of Georgia, offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, providing that the votes be by ballot. The roll was called on the amendment and rejected—75 to 113. Dorsheimer's resolution was adopted without debate. Nominations for the Speakership were declared in order, and candidates were placed in nomination as follows:

John G. Carlisle, by Colonel Morrison, of Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; S. S. Cox, by General Slocum, of New York.

The roll was called by States. The progress of the voting was watched with keen interest. Frequent messages reporting the footings of private tally lists from time to time, were dispatched to the respective candidates outside the hall, and it soon became evident that Carlisle had won the contest.

ONE BALLOT DECIDES IT.

At the conclusion of the roll call the vote stood as follows:

States.	Carlisle.	Randall.	Cox.
Alabama	3	4	1
Arkansas	5	..	..
California	2	1	..
Connecticut	..	3	..
Delaware	1	..	* ..
Florida	1	..	..
Georgia	8	1	..
Illinois	7	1	1
Indiana	5	1	3
Iowa	3	..	1
Kentucky	8	..	..
Louisiana	4	1	..
Maryland	..	4	..
Massachusetts	1	..	2
Michigan	6	..	..
Mississippi	5	..	..
Missouri	11	..	2
Nevada	1	..	..
New Jersey	..	3	..
New York	..	7	13
North Carolina	4	2	..
Ohio	2	6	5
Pennsylvania	..	11	..
South Carolina	4	2	..
Tennessee	5	2	1
Texas	10	..	..
Virginia	1	3	..
West Virginia	2	1	..
Wisconsin	5	..	..
Total	106	52	30

SPEECH OF MR. CARLISLE.

The result of the vote having been announced, Gov. Curtin moved Carlisle's nomination be made unanimous, which was immediately done. The Chair appointed Messrs. Randall, Cox and Curtin a committee to notify him of the caucus' action. Carlisle's entrance with the committee was greeted with long contined cheers. Being escorted to the Speaker's chair, he spoke as follows:

> MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CAUCUS:—Your committee just formally notified me of my unanimous nomination to the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eight Congress, and I am here to thank you very briefly and very earnestly for the confidence reposed in me. If this had been a mere personal contest between me and either of the two distinguished gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with this nomination I should have little hope of success. They are all gentlemen of great ability, long experience, undoubted integrity, and I assure them and their friends that this contest closes, so far as I am concerned, without the slightest change of the friendly personal relations which heretofore existed between us.
>
> Gentlemen, I trust you may never have reason to regret your action this evening, and when the labors of the Forty-eighth Congress close you will be able to congratulate yourselves that no material interest of your party or country has been injuriously affected by my administration of the office for which you have nominated me. In fact, I may go a step further, and venture to express the confident hope that every substantial interest will be advanced and promoted by the united efforts of the presiding officer and the Democratic majority on the floor. Such a result will ensue a victory in great contests yet to come and guarantee a long line of Democratic executives, with an honest, economical and constitutional administration of our public affairs. But you have yet much other labor to perform; and again thanking you for what you have already done, I say no more.

RANDALL BOWS TO THE VERDICT.

Mr. Randall then addressed the caucus. He said:

> A majority of the Democratic Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress has seen fit to designate the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky for the exalted position of Speaker. His administration shall have my firm, fixed and honorable support. To my friends in the minority, who may be disappointed over this result, I tender my gratitude for their support, which was actuated by noble, disinterested friendship, based on the highest considerations of duty, as they believed to both their party and country. I bow to the decision of the majority of my colleagues. The duty imposed upon me by my constituents will be performed with an earnest zeal in their interest, for the triumph of my party and real prosperity of my country. If, in the future, there be any service I can render that will tend to these ends, it will be performed with a cheerfulness no other citizen can excel. [Applause.]

MR. COX SATISFIED.

Mr. Cox, of New York, took the floor and said:

> I tender my acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have given me their confidence, and especially to the sixteen gentlemen from New York; and I have to say I am relieved from a responsibility which possibly might have fallen upon my frail shoulders. I sympathize with the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, who is to bear the burden of the great office of Speaker. In so far as I can assist him in any way he will find me ready, as a coadjutor of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania. The future of our party depends largely upon its action on fiscal questions. They connect themselves with the liberties of life, with trade, with commerce, with the magnanimities of public life and with the grandest Republic. While thanking those we sustained me during the long siege, I confess to feeling somewhat wearied, being on my feet during the last two weeks.
>
> The result depends upon the wisdom in which we exercise the duties of this Congress. Without a wise forecast and a discreet horoscope, we will be in the future, as we have been in the past, derelict, beaten, doubly discomfited. But, I hope for better things, and shall endeavor in my humble way to do something toward framing legislation on a higher and purer tone. Remember "it depends upon our wisdom and discretion. [Applause.]

THE MINOR OFFICES.

The candidates for the Clerkship were then placed in nomination, and the viva voce method being still pursued voted for as follows: First roll call—John B. Clarke, Missouri, 91; J. D. C. Atkins, Tennessee, 93; Wm. Martin, Delaware, 5; total, 189. No choice. Second vote—Clarke, 95; Atkins, 92; Martin, 2. Clarke thus received the nomination.

The nomination for Sergeant-at-Arms was conferred upon John P. Leedom, of Ohio, by acclamation.

The next roll call, for Doorkeepers, resulted in the choice of J. G. Wintersmith, of Texas, by the following vote: Wintersmith, 93; C. W. Fields, Georgia, 62; Coll, Connecticut, 20.

Six nominations were made for Postmaster. During the roll call it became apparent that Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, the present Superintendent of the Document room of the Senate, had a majority, and without announcing the vote the nomination was made unanimous.

Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D., of the District of Columbia, was nominated for Chaplain.

RETENTION OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The caucus on motion of Representative Slocum, of New York, adopted a resolution providing for the retention on the soldiers' roll of the House of fourteen disabled soldiers, all of whom have either lost a leg or an arm.

There were but six Democrats who did not attend the caucus, three of whom were Hammond (Ga.), who is sick in the city; Clardy (Mo.), who is sick at his home, and Representative Brodhead (Mo.), who was not heard from. Representative Hutchins (N. Y.), who was not expected to be present, reached Washington to-day, and took part in the caucus deliberations.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER, SERVICES IN CONGRESS AND PERSONAL TRAITS.

John Griffin Carlisle was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, on September 5, 1835, and is thus in the very prime of life. He was educated in the country schools in the neighborhood of home, and began life as a teacher in these same rural districts, but finally became a teacher in Covington, where he still makes his home. He studied law with John W. Stevenson, since Governor of Kentucky and United States Senator, and has been a successful practitioner ever since his admission to the bar in March, 1858.

During all of that period Mr. Carlisle has also been known as an active and successful politician. He served as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature from 1859 to 1861; was nominated for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1864, but declined; was elected to the State Senate in February, 1866, and re-elected in August, 1869; was a Delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention at New York in July, 1868; was nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in May, 1871, resigned his seat in the Senate in June, 1871, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in August, 1871, serving until September, 1875; was an alternate Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1876; and in the same year was elected a member of Congress, in which he has forced his way into the front rank. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and is thus familiar with the most important questions that come before Congress for settlement.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* recently gave the following picture of Mr. Carlisle:

> "Mr. Carlisle is a very pale man, with brown hair, no whiskers or mustache, and with clean-cut features, indicating a very nervous organization. He is of the Greek type, having a long, straight nose, a handsome chin, prominent enough to indicate firmness without obstinacy, large, clear blue eyes. He parts his hair on one side and brushes it in such a way as to give his head rather a square appearance. He does not dress badly, but neither does he dress well. My impression is that he wears black clothes the year round—those good, respectable black clothes which one is accustomed to associate with an international Sunday school lesson or an hour and a half sermon from a village pulpit. Later in life these black clothes carry green bags full of law papers; but they very rarely have any fun in them. Mr. Carlisle wears these clothes, and so does Mr. Randall. A year ago Mr. Carlisle came home from Europe, and when he appeared in Washington at the beginning of the session of Congress he had on an English black silk hat and an English ulster. This was the only time since he has been in Congress that what he has worn has been noticeable. Of course, with his black, long-tailed broadcloth coat, and black doeskin trousers he wears a tall black hat a year or so behind the fashion, and not very well brushed.
>
> "I don't mean to say that Mr. Carlisle is a slovenly man, but he is one of the men who get over the dress problem by taking the conventional suit of a statesman and not bothering themselves about the fashion plates. It matters not what the hour may be when you go to see Mr. Carlisle, you will generally find him up. His room—he has the same room ever since he has been in Congress—is on the fifth floor of the Riggs House. A visitor will be apt to find him there within half an hour after he has gone to dinner. He doesn't allow more than fifteen or twenty minutes to what most of his fellow-members consider the most important duty of the day. He goes straight to dinner as soon as he returns from the session of the House, and he goes straight to his room as soon as he has finished his dinner. He does not linger on the way. He is so chary of his time that he does not take exercise enough. Instead of availing himself of his privileges and walking down the splendid mile of avenue, crowded as it is every winter afternoon with the most attractive saunterers that can be found on the continent, he rides home in a horse-car; he has evidently no minutes to lose. He takes public life very seriously. He is not only impressed with its importance, but he loves to investigate the questions that are before Congress. It is the most perfect pleasure to him to understand a subject thoroughly. Such a man after all is the only man of any use in Congress. Mr. Carlisle's mind is never unloaded. No matter how many facts he may cram into it, they are all thoroughly digested, turned into neat and compact deductions, and laid away carefully and in such order that their maker and proprietor can lay hold of any one of them at any given moment it may be desired for the demolition of an opponent or for the assistance of a friend.
>
> "Mr. Carlisle rarely refuses to see a visitor, and he treats those who call upon him for information with infinite patience. Sometimes when he is very busy, and when thoughtless people have taken up hour after hour of his time, he refuses himself to callers, but those refusals are noticeable for their rarity. I have been to his room a hundred times at least during the last four years, and I have never found him away from his desk unless there were ladies in the room calling on him. He has worked himself into a sideache sitting at that desk, which is an old-fashioned piece of furniture standing across the corner of the room. A lot of books are piled on top. They are *Statesman's Year Books*, *The American Almanac*, *The Almanac de Gotha*, statistical works on the tariff, and treasury reports. Over the desk are scattered papers, drafts of arguments, compillations of figures, and correspondence. The Congressman sits there evening after evening in a plain, cane-bottomed chair, his right side to the desk, writing and studying. You will find him there when you go to call on him. He will not move between now and then except to go to bed, or to the Capitol, or down stairs to his meals. He always seems to have made straight from the dining-room to that chair and desk. He has not had time to put himself into easier working costume. He still wears the black coat, and his boots are not replaced by slippers. Occasionally, on a Sunday, you will find him indulging in a dressing-gown and in comfortable feet covering. But, whatever he may have on, he is always at work, and yet he is always ready for a talk, especially if it be about public questions.
>
> "He is one of the good talkers of Washington. He is not what it is the fashion down here to call retailers of old stories, a raconteur, but he has wit and a large fund of humor. He has a good deal of simple dignity, but not reserve. He never chills anyone unless he distrusts him. He has been so long a lawyer in large practice that he knows rogues and their methods, and he is always ready to meet them. When I spoke of his readiness to see people who call on him, I had forgotten the important part of the Washington community. I know of more than one professional lobbyist who has an entirely different idea of Mr. Carlisle. A good many of this class look upon him as reserved and exclusive, because they have never been able to get into his room at the hotel. There is one man who spent more than one winter in Washington, looking after his interests, and who has been intimate at the White House and almost all the other houses of the city, but who has always been unable to find Mr. Carlisle at home. He either understands the situation, or he thinks the member from the Covington district a great gad-about. When he talks about public matters, he talks very promptly. He never conceals his beliefs, and it does not matter that the stranger to whom he is talking believes to the contrary. With all his frankness, however, he never gives offense. He never questions the motives of men; he always argues the merits of the case."

Mr. Carlisle has always been known as a revenue reformer, and believes it the pressing duty of Congress to revise, reduce, and simplify the tariff, while he also favors a large reduction in the internal revenue, although he would retain the tax on liquors. Among other things which he thinks the Democrats ought to do when they get control of the House, are to reduce the expenditures of the Government to the lowest possible figure consistent with the maintenance of an efficient public service; to inaugurate a thorough reform in the civil service of the Government, in order that the public business may be honestly and economically conducted; to prohibit political assessments or solicitations of money for political purposes from the subordinate officers and employes of the Government; to take efficent measures for restoring our merchant marine, and to improve the great water ways of the country, so as to make their navigation easy, cheap, and safe. He has a pleasant home in Covington—an old-fashioned brick house, of ample dimensions, surrounded by a spacious lawn of Kentucky bluegrass. He and Mrs. Carlisle have not occupied it, however, for more than four years, but have, between sessions of Congress, occupied rooms in a hotel nearly opposite to it. Mrs. Carlisle is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is prominent in all works of charity in Covington. Their eldest son is Mr. Carlisle's law partner, and a younger son, who has lately been graduated at the Washington and Lee University, is about to begin the practice of law in New York.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

An Old Man Beats His Wife to Death and Almost Kills His Daughter.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 1.—Between one and two o'clock this afternoon a horrible case of wife-murder was reported to the public in the southern portion of the city. The scene was a one-story frame shanty on Ninth and Boston streets. An old German couple named Schneider occupied the premises, the family consisting of Adam, the father, aged fifty-four; Margarita, the mother, aged fifty-five; Mary, the daughter, aged nineteen, and three younger children. Schneider is a laborer, but has been out of employment for a long time past. He is of a quarrelsome disposition, and has frequently been in the Police Courts on the charge of wife-beating.

About noon Mrs. Schneider asked her husband to go out and get a basket of cornshucks. He refused, and a quarrel ensued, in which the mother was reinforced by her daughter. The latter called attention to the beauty of the weather and called her father a good-for-nothing, quarrelsome old man. Schneider then picked up a chair and struck his daughter, knocking her down. The mother tried to prevent him from doing the girl further injury and was knocked down also. The old man then went out in the yard and got a buggy-spoke. He came back and beat the two until he supposed both were dead. Mrs. Schneider lived a short time, but never regained consciousness. The daughter will live. Schneider was arrested by the police soon after the killing.

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Suicide of Three Sisters.

(London Daily News.)

Perhaps a more extraordinary suicide was never heard of than that which is reported from Venice. Three young ladies went out, took their passage to the Lido, were observed to be very melancholy during the journey, and ended by drowning themselves. They appear to have taken their own lives, two out of mere melancholy and from *tedium vitæ*, the third out of sympathy and for the sake of company. They had lost their mother, one of them had weak sight, another was subject to fits, and they had all been reading "I Promessi Sposi," the one Italian book which most English schoolgirls have read. The least afflicted of the sisters was a girl of great beauty. Her part should have been to cheer up her sisters, to whisper *sursum corda*, and suggest visits to the theatre or other ways of dissipating gloom. But the third sister, the young and beautiful one, accompanied the others and shared their fate. Venice is not a place to make any but a sentimental tourist melancholy. The "ghost by the shores of the sea, so pale, so quiet" of Mr. Ruskin's rhetoric is a very enjoyable town to live in. This makes the determined conduct of the three girls all the more inexplicable.

"How can I become a poet" wrote a conceited youth to the singer Longfellow. "Eat fish my dear sir." But we doubt the advice; no man however has ever doubted the fact that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the greatest cough remedy now in the market.

—At a recent auction sale in Worcestershire, England, some old tankards and spoons of the period of James II and Anne were bought in at the almost incredible rate of thirty-eight shillings per ounce.

FOR female peculiarities resulting in softness of muscles take *Peruna*.

—In Armenia girls are married at twelve and thirteen. If they are left unmarried at sixteen they are likely to remain old maids, but there is hope for them till the nineteenth birthday. After that they are called "Lot," a weed or useless plant.

WADLEY, GA.—Dr. H. L. Battle, Jr., says "Brown's Iron Bitters are very popular in this section and give entire satisfaction."

GALUSHA A GROW has changed his place of residence from Susquehanna county to Armstrong county, where he has coal interests.

DON'T let any one convince you that those violent pains around your heart are not heart Disease. They are; do not delay, but procure Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator; 30 years have proved its value.

EL MAHDI has one short arm and the other is so long that it reaches below his knee.

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REMEDIES,

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AND INDIGESTION CURES,

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AND BILIOUS SPECIFICS,

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RESTORERS.

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A THANKSGIVING TRAGEDY.

James sat down to eat his dinner
On a bright Thanksgiving day,
And he murmured "I will tackle
Everything that comes my way."
"James," his mother gently warned him,
"James, you mustn't eat too much;
You will find it dangerous business,
Eating turkey, quail and such."

James paid no attention to her,
Save to give a passing frown,
But continued doing business—
Putting all the viands down:
Ven'son, partridge, duck and rabbit,
Lobster, goose and chicken-pie,
Salads, sauces, entrees vanished
In the twinkling of an eye.

"Come, my son," exclaimed his father,
"You have eaten quite enough,
Or you'll catch a dreadful colic,
Filling up on such rich stuff."
All in vain—his heir apparent
Would not listen unto him,
But continued masticating—
Naughty, foolish, silly Jim!

Bigger, bigger grew his stomach,
Filled with pies and cakes and meat—
Rounder, fuller, tighter, plumper—
Still he did not cease to eat.
When at last appeared the pudding,
James indulged a smothered groan;
"Darling, are you sick?" his mother
Queried in an anxious tone.

Then the foolish little fellow
Placed one hand upon his head
And the other on his stomach—
"Gosh!" he feebly, faintly said.
Papa hastened for the doctor,
Mamma shrieked and tore her hair;
But before assistance reached him
James had climbed the golden stair.

For there came a loud explosion,
Rending foolish James asunder—
Filled too full of toothsome viands,
He had bursted all to thunder;
And for several weeks they labored
Ere enough of James was found
To adorn a modest corner
In the family burying-ground.

—*Eugene Field in Chicago News.*

STATESMEN'S HOMES.

Washington Residences of Congressmen, Cabinet Ministers and Judges.

The most celebrated house next to Blaine's is the great stone house of Ben Butler on Capitol Hill, says a letter to the New York *World*. This must have cost more than Blaine's, but not being in as fashionable a locality, is not considered as desirable.

Another house that has attracted much attention is the large one built by the surly Don Cameron, on Scott circle, and which was completed two years ago. It is a large, square gloomy structure, utterly devoid of any appearance of taste or individuality. It might be taken for an orphan asylum or a jail. A great *porte cochere* in front of iron, is the only break in the grim line of its ugly front. Here Don Cameron remained all one year after it was built, refusing to see anyone but a few genial poker-players. He is absurdly jealous of his young wife without the slightest cause. The social entertainments at this gloomy house have been few and far between, and all have been clouded by the jealousy of the host. He has become tired of the place and has rented it. Cameron gave as his pretext for reletting the house that he was going to Europe for one or two years, or at least his family would be absent that length of time. Cameron is rich. He is said to be worth $3,000,000 or $4,000,000.

To Cameron's right is the house of ex-Senator Windom, a large, red brick building three stories in height, of a tasteful design. It cost its owner some $60,000 and his sent in the United States Senate. He was beaten in his canvass for a re-election by his opponents having a handsome lithograph picture of this house made for circulation among the grangers in Minnesota. "Look at this palace," the local orators would say, "and explain, if you can, how an honest man, with nothing but his official salary could find the money to build such a house."

The plans for the house were made in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It is said that Windom hates the house, and will give it up as soon as he can find a place where a balm for a wounded soul grows most luxuriantly.

Around to the east of Don Cameron's morgue, as some playfully call it, on Sixteenth street, is the very attractive house of Senator George H. Pendleton. This is a handsome red brick house of a fanciful Gothic design. Attention is directed to it by the light red color of the blinds, standing out light patches of color upon the darker-red of the house. The close-cropped lawns and all the surroundings indicate money and careful attention. It cost its owner $40,000. It is one of the most pleasant houses in Washington, and stands upon a street running straight to the White House.

So far as house-building here by members of Congress is concerned it is almost entirely done by the Senators. Wealthy members rent houses occasionally, but it is hard to find a member with enough confidence in his political future to invest in a house.

Senator Miller, of California, a millionaire, owns a very handsome place on Connecticut avenue near the British legation building. It is a high, clean-cut looking house, with great windows and odd balconies, and narrow pillars upon its front. It is very striking in color, being painted from roof to basement in flaming Florentine red, without a line of contrast against this dazzling surface of color. This house is valued at $50,000.

Hill, the wealthy Colorado Senator, intends to build a fine house here if he is re-elected for another term. His wife is a handsome, agreeable lady, well liked in Washington. They kept house in the residence on K street of the late Hayward Hutchinson, the seal-fur king. This house was also occupied by ex-Secretary Evarts when he was a member of Hayes' cabinet.

Senator Bayard owns his house. It is a modest, three-story brick house, with a Mansard roof, on Highland terrace, which has an elevation facing the Thomas circle, and is one of the finest sites for a residence in the city. It could not have cost over $10,000 to build. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, owns a similar house next door to Bayard. They are very much alike. Senator Edmunds has tried to sell his house, but his price—$25,000—discourages purchasers. The house at the eastern end of the terrace was originally built and occupied by William H. Crawford when he was Secretary of the Treasury. The line of houses on this terrace runs toward the northwest. Down the line toward the west is a four-storied brick house with a high stoop, owned by Justice Miller and his family. This is one of the jolliest houses in Washington. They brew there the best and stoutest punch known in Washington society. Then Mrs. Miller is as lively as the punch. There is no room for stiffness in this house, which ranks as one of the most comfortable in Washington, not being built in the least for show.

Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida, bought himself a house last year on Vermont avenue, near the little triangular park in the neighborhood of the Arlington. It is a narrow brick building, three stories high, with eight stone work front broken by double bow windows. It was sold to Call for $25,000, leaving out the lot to the south that originally belonged to the house. This has a very peculiar interest for the newspaper correspondents. It was built by the notorious W. B. Shaw, who testified before the Pacific mail investigating committee that he received $15,000 for the purpose of controlling Newspaper row.

"What did you do with the money?" was asked.

"I put it into a house for myself," said the thrifty Shaw. This house is the one he sold to Call, and not one of the correspondents received one cent of the profits of this speculation.

On Vermont avenue, several numbers higher, near the Thomas circle, is a large four-story brick house, with a handsome light front upon a small terrace from the street, worth at least $50,000. It is now the property of Senator Allison, of Iowa, one of the most popular of the Republican Senators in social circles. The place originally belonged to his wife. When she died she left him this house and all the furniture. It has upon its walls a number of paintings selected by Mrs. Allison in her journeys abroad. With its equipments it is one of the best houses in Washington.

Just beyond it, around the corner, facing the Thomas circle, is the comfortable dark-red brick house of the wealthy Senator Morrill, of Vermont. Twenty thousand dollars would build such a house, if it would not buy it. It is a long, high, dark-red brick. A library wing upon the west side was added last year. Mr. Morrill has a bust of himself in the front parlor. If you want to borrow money of him or attempt any average impossibility with him, it is advisable when you call to address the Senator with a compliment upon his possessing so excellent a bust of Charles Sumner. Mr. Morrill prides himself upon his resemblance to the Massachusetts statesman, and if that compliment does not bring him down nothing will.

Crossing the Thomas circle until you reach M street, walk down it a part of a block, and you will be in front of a modest, double-front brick house, occupied by Senator Conger, of Michigan. It is called the nest of the turtle-doves. It is well known that Senator Conger and his wife are lately reunited lovers. Early in life they loved, quarreled, and parted. Each married, raised large families, and struggled with the miseries of life. She lost her husband; Conger his wife. The two survivors met after thirty years' separation. She was broad, rubicund, and would weigh two hundred. He was jaundiced yellow, and a first cousin to the living skeleton. But they looked at each other with the eyes of the past, and when they married there were no happier people. Their content is further increased by their comfortable house and official position. Conger, in the midst of so much domestic joy, is losing his tiger snap in the debates. He needs a little dyspepsia or adversity to bring him up.

Senator John Sherman is the great house-builder of Washington. When he was Secretary of the Treasury he had the Architect of the Treasury prepare the plans for the house he now occupies on K street. It is worth $50,000 in the market, but as the great bulk of the inside finishing was done by Treasury workmen, it never cost Senator John Sherman any such sum. He is supposed, by financial men, to be worth at least $2,000,000. The bulk of his property is in houses in Washington. He owns rows all over the city, and is one of the speculators back of developing the Columbian Hill property, overlooking the boundary road north of Washington. He is probably "under the rose" one of the largest rent collectors in Washington, although he would deny it if any one were to make such suggestion.

The above covers the Senatorial house-builders. A number of them keept house, but they change about from year to year. The great bulk of the new building in Washington is done by speculators and retired capitalists not connected with official life, and the leading army and navy people.

Few members venture. I believe New York furnishes nearly all of the members who own houses here and occupy them.

Perry Belmont has bought a beautiful modern house of red brick on H street, which he is now furnishing ready to throw open this winter. It costs its owner $25,000, it is said, exclusive of the lot and furniture.

Sam Cox last year bought a handsome greenstone front house on Dupont circle, not far from Mr. Blaine's, for which he paid $30,000. But he came to Congress over twenty years before he ventured.

Congressman Wadsworth, of New York, has purchased Mr. Blaine's old house on Fifteenth street. This is in the same row where Fernando Wood used to live. At the south end of this row is the house of Gen. Sherman, a comfortable double house, with bow windows on the three lower stories. Sherman is next neighbor to Gen. Van Vliet, the heaviest drinker and feeder in the army. Sherman's house will be occupied this year by Congressman Slocum, of Brooklyn.

Then there is the soft-voiced, whispering Ketcham, of New York, who owns a good place at No. 1329 K street, worth $50,000 or $60,000. He got this house when he was one of the District Commissioners.

Walter A. Wood, of New York, owns a very fine house at No. 1634 I street, where he entertained very handsomely last season.

When you pass outside of the house members from New York you find very few houses owned by their associates from the other States. Sam Randall owns a little house on Capitol Hill that would not rent for more than $40 a month. Springer owns a little house also on Capitol Hill of about the same value.

Bingham, of Philadelphia, has a very good house at No. 1721 Rhode Island avenue. This completes the list of house-owners in Congress, so far as any notable places are concerned.

Robeson has a great house on Massachusetts avenue that he will give up, for it is poison for him to live in Washington without place. He built on K street when he was Grant's Secretary of the Navy, a place much like John Sherman's present house. Two years ago he arranged to satisfy his wife for a more ambitious house, and now it is only a disappointment to them.

Few Cabinet officers build. Belknap built a house and then was disgraced. Landaulet Williams built a great house and had an unhapy time ever after.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, I believe, lives in his own house, bought when he was here as a Senator. Folger lives in a rented house, the property of Commodore Willis. Lincoln lives in a rented house. William E. Chandler lives in his own house, built in the palmy days of his most lucrative lobby practice. Brewster rents the old quarters formerly occupied by the French legation at the most genteel end of the most genteel Diplomatic row. Gresham lives at the Arlington, and Teller keeps house in a rented place.

Ex-Senator Bruce, the present Register of the Treasury, as a very comfortable house on M street, worth probably $15,000.

Comptroller Knox owns a good house in town and has a small country place besides.

The other Bureau officials live in the main in such modest ways as to not attract much attention to their houses at least.

Probably the most substantial and comfortable houses in town are those occupied by the Justices of the Supreme Court. They have life places and good incomes, two good supports for comfortable houses. The Chief Justice has a handsome house on Rhode Island avenue. Justice Field has an enormous house and a huge library on Capitol Hill. Bradley has a large, old-fashioned house in the unfashionable part of lower I street. Woods and Matthews have recently bought houses. Blanchford will buy this fall. Harlan rents. Gray lives in bachelor quarters. Miller's house has already been mentioned.

The local Justices, too, have good houses and entertain handsomely. The jolliest house in this class is that of Justice McArthur, a familiar figure at Saratoga during August.

Within the last five years the army and navy people have built a great many handsome houses, ranging in cost from $15,000 to $30,000.

WICKED LONDON.

The British Metropolis More Depraved Than Paris.

(Philadelphia Press.)

London, by the way, is wickeder than ever and has already distanced Paris. That old French harlot is simply living on her past reputation for wickedness. She strives hard to keep it up for the enticement of the foreign tourist but the result is only a cheap and tawdry imitation of the gayeties of the days of the empire. The city is beautiful still, and the people are as light hearted and heedless as their ways are picturesque, but the Parisians themselves are not fools enough to spend their money on the affectations of vice which are cunningly devised and laboriously carried on for the benefit of the stranger within their gates. The Jardin Mabille business is played out; at the students' balls, over in the Latin quarter, there are neither pleasure-seeking students nor pleasure-giving grisetts, and the salons of sin, whose magnificence and whose treasures have been so often portrayed in glowing colors, and still are by French novelists writing for American readers, are shambles of prostitution, into which tourists are decoyed by subsidized couriers and leave their self-respect without deriving even the compensation which beauty bestows upon the lecherous eye.

This is a delicate subject to handle, but it is time newspapers were beginning to tell the truth about it. If a young man wants to pay for seeing the sights of Paris, whatever they are, let him do it, but don't let him do it with the idea that he is going to find vice more attractive there than anywhere else. It is the fashion for people who have been taken in by these shams to come home and tell big stories to keep up the illusion; but don't you believe a word of them.

No, if you seek the wickedest city in the world (always barring Chicago), go to the city of Westminster Abbey, Exeter Hall, St. Paul's Church, the Salvation Army, and Charles H. Spurgeon—go to London. With much outward show of goodness, and much real goodness, with sweeter chimes of church calling bells than can be heard anywhere else in all Christendom; with Sabbath laws recalling the days of the Puritans; with great charities carrying healing to the sick and freedom to the oppressed of all nations; with printing presses flooding the world with tracts and Bibles; with thousands of pulpits dispensing the gospel; with an honest police, and a universal obedience to law; with stores of refining influences sufficient to stock a universe, and with everything within reach that can tend to make a people virtuous and happy, London abandons herself to vice and a brazen recklessness which places her on a level with Sodom and Gomorrah. I do not speak of the vices of the slums, so carefully hidden from the eyes of decency, but of the tide which nightly flushes the thoroughfares with the filth of the sewers, and whose stench has become such a matter of course that nobody seems to mind. The scene on the Strand and Fleet street, on the Haymarket, on Regent Circus, on Waterloo Place, in the two hours next to midnight would not be tolerated in such capitals as Paris and Berlin, and the obscene revels of some other quarters would have turned the stomach of old Babylon. Fashion has its Rotten Row in the day time; the name were better bestowed upon the two or three hundred yards of wellpaved street where prostitution makes its nightly parade under police protection. Westminister Abbey accommodates a few hundred worshippers a day. The Royal Aquarium, within a stone's throw of it, is the rendezvous of thousands at night. A dozen people are attending a young men's prayer meeting, which Lord Somebody is conducting in Exeter Hall. Outside, in fulfillment of Scripture prophecy, seven women lay hold of one man, and public house doors are besieged by women and children clamoring for drink. For two or three hours the London that is visible to the stranger seems like a slice of the inferno.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. J. Davis, Homestead, Pa., whose hearing was much affected for two years, has gained over one hundred per cent. in a months' treatment by Dr. Sadler, 256 Penn avenue.

The Tariff and Wages.

(N. Y. Times, Rep.)

We respectfully refer those who pretend that a high tariff, even on the most essential raw materials, is necessary to keep up or to advance the wages of workmen, to the action of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works Company, which has just announced a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of the men in its employ. The duty on pig iron was reduced July 1 by only 4 per cent., and still remains about 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; the importations have fallen off more than one-half; where is the relation between high wages and a high tariff?

In the Opinion of Physicians.

teeth that are becoming defective or are insufficiently cleansed, infect the food and unfit it for the digestive process. Health, therefore, as well as personal attractiveness is promoted by the use of SOZODONT, pure in composition, agreeable in flavor, prompt and effective in its purifying action, and economic, since only a few drops upon the brush are needed at a time. The popularity of this sterling preparation is based upon long tested and professionally recognized merit.

—Princess Louise and Lord Lorne took home with them a rare and beautiful collection of Canadian birds. There are eight cases, containing about 120 varities

At Only $2!

Gent's cloth top Congress gaiters, sewed, at G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. del-3-5&W

HIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

When and where? I will tell you: A long time ago,
For I'm getting quite aged, you fellows all know,
I was then—hum, quite young—it was summer, July;
At the seaside? Yes: Newport; we met—and I—
We met at the hop; how divinely she danced!
I recall, even now, that I stood mute, entranced,
As I watched her fair figure glide over the floor—
Yes, she danced with another—for dancing's a bore!

And I watched her anon, on the balcony there,
In the glorious moonlight; her shapely head bare;
How superb was her poise! then her eyes flashing light—
And her dress was enchanting; her taste, perfect quite.
In conversation more charming than before in the dance—
You could tell that by noting her escort's proud glance—
How she talked with that man! it was not, no, not I—
For to talk, well, it's tiring—too tedious to try!

I believe he proposed, was accepted, and then
As they all say, *he* said, I am happiest of men.
They were married, I hear. I don't see them, you know,
For society's stupid, and calling so slow;
But I cannot forget her, that maiden so rare,
Though I never danced with her, nor talked with her there,
Nor, in fact, was presented, though Tom, Ned and Jack
Kindly offered, they said, to put "yours" on the rack!

I declined the exertion; yet as now I reflect
On what might have been, I sometimes suspect
That it may be I've made a mistake after all.
But you see how it is, at hop, party or ball,
If a fellow goes in for that kind of a fling,
He's in for hard work, and all that sort of thing!

—*A. S. Miller in The Manhattan.*

THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

Something About the National Bird and His Wondrous Ways.

The Fowl Dr. Franklin Wanted for America's Emblem.

(Youth's Companion.)

Why was not the wild turkey, instead of the cruel, carion-eating eagle, chosen for the emblematic bird of this nation? The turkey represents us worthily. Is he not big? Is he not valiant? Is he not adroit, invincible, in defensive war, yet averse to aggression?

In a peculiar sense, as all who know him testify, he is the bird of freedom. He must wander free all day over hill and dale, in forest and in field, or he pines and dwindles. Give him liberty or you give him death. Good farmers are generous to him, and give him both.

Whether we accept him or not as the national emblem, we cannot resist his claim to the title of Native American. Sebastian Cabot discovered the creature here about three hundred and eighty years ago, and his mate, or lieutenant, William Strickland (salutation to his memory!) took the trouble to convey to Europe the first turkey the Old World ever saw.

Just as the wild turkey, a shy, unobtrusive bird, was about to disappear forever from the world, he found a poet and historian worthy of him in John James Audubon, who spent most of his life near its favorite haunts. No portion of Audubon's work upon the birds of America is written with more warmth of appreciation and greater fullness of knowledge than the opening piece of his first edition—upon the turkey.

The valley of the Mississippi, from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, in which Audubon lived and rambled so long, was the favorite range of the turkey, because in that fertile region the food abounded which is most suitable to it,—the beechnut, chestnut, acorn and numberless other products of the "forest primeval." The birds particularly abounded in Kentucky, lower Indiana, Western Tennessee, Mississippi and Upper Louisiana.

Torpid and half-starved during the summer heats, as soon as October began to scatter its seeds and fruits, they would migrate towards the centre of the valley, the males in bands from ten to a hundred in number, and the females by themselves, each with its own brood of young, then about half grown.

A dozen hen-turkeys with their families would sometimes move on together, a clucking, anxious sisterhood, to resist the interference of the cock-turkeys, who at this period were violently jealous of their own offspring, and desired, like some other biped husbands, to monopolize the affection of their wives.

These companions used to move on day after day in quest of food, pausing where it was abundant, and hurrying over regions where it was scarce. In the course of their migration, they frequently reached the bank of a wide river, perhaps swollen by the autumn rains.

The heroic Audubon observed their conduct at such times with surprise and admiration. The whole band would get upon a high hill, overlooking the wide expanse of water, and remain there many hours, sometimes for two whole days, as if to get up their courage and talk over the best way of crossing the stream.

The old cock-turkeys would strut about with ludicrous pomposity, uttering their well-known gobble, gobble, gobble, stimulating their own valor, and inspiring the whole congregation with the requisite confidence. The hens and their families imitated as well as they could the lords of the flock, spreading out their imperfectly developed tails, running round each other, uttering a sound like a cat's purr, and occasionally leaping into the air.

At length, in a lull of the wind, no enemy in sight, the whole company would fly into the air and roost in the tops of the highest trees, where they would remain in silence awaiting the signal from the leader. That signal was a single cluck; upon hearing which the whole flock would take flight for the other side.

The mature birds, even the oldest and fattest, would get over easily enough, even though the river were a mile wide. The younger birds occasionally fell into the water. But the wild turkey is a good swimmer. Folding their wings close to their sides, they stretch forward their necks, and strike out vigorously with their feet.

On reaching the shore they showed much good sense, for if the bank was too steep for them, they would float down the stream till they came to a feasible landing place, where they would flop and flounder ashore with violent exertion.

Toward Thanksgiving, these fortunate turkeys, the progenitors of the hapless birds doomed to die for us at the festive season, had recovered from the summer leanness, and enjoyed life to the uttermost. In truth they had a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner every day in the glorious and fruitful woods of Kentucky and the adjacent territories. At Christmas they were in plump perfection.

As the winter advanced the turkeys became so gentle as frequently to mingle with the poultry of the settlers' own barnyards, and remain about the farms for several days at a time, sharing the grain of the domesticated fowls.

Audubon, like a true son of Gaul, watched fondly, and describes eloquently, the love-making of these beautiful birds. It began about the middle of February.

The first sign of pairing was that all the females of the company shyly avoided the males. The sexes roosted apart, although not far from each other. They soon began an interchange of calls and gobbles, softening by degrees into what we might call billing and cooing, the hens pretending to fly, the males spreading out their gorgeous tails and exhibiting all the splendors of their plumage.

Fierce and deadly combats took place between rival cocks. After tilting at one another for a while, the combatants would close and wrestle, gasp for breath, struggle for a better hold, their feathers all ruffled and their heads covered with blood.

If one lost his hold he was gone. His antagonist, still holding him fast with his beak, struck him furiously with his wings and claws, until he had knocked and clawed the breath out of his body.

One curious thing Audubon noticed. The moment a cock fell dead, the victor would tread him under foot, but not with an appearance of anger or triumph, but with apparent tenderness, as though embracing him. During this fierce fight the lady in the case would stand by serene, and at its close accept the carcasses of the conquerer.

No creature was more faithful to her young than the turkey-hen, or more adroit in concealing them from their enemies. Even while laying her eggs, she seldom took the same course to her nest twice, and she covered them so skillfully with leaves that Audubon found it difficult to find a nest even after he had seen the bird approach and leave it.

A nest containing from fifteen to twenty large turkey eggs was so inviting a prey to the lynx, the fox, the skunk, the crow, the owl, all of which are creatures noted for their cunning, that only the most watchful vigilance on the part of the mother turkeys saved the race from extinction.

While the hen was sitting upon her nest, if a fox or lynx passed near, she did not move until she was sure the animal had discovered her, but merely crouched lower till he was past. Audubon says:

"I have frequently approached within five or six paces of a nest, of which I was previously aware. On assuming an air of carelessness, and whistling or talking to myself, the female remained undisturbed; whereas, if I went cautiously towards it, she would never suffer me to approach within twenty paces, but would run off with her tail spread on one side to a distance of twenty or thirty yards, when assuming a stately gait, she would walk about deliberately, uttering every now and then a cluck."

A hen-turkey, as the time draws near for the hatching of her young, was as faithful to her trust as the 300 Spartans at Thermopylæ. She would die rather than abandon them. She would look on and see a fence built around her nest and still not leave it. When the time came for the brood to appear she would look anxiously at the eggs, carefully remove parts of the shell, caress and wipe the young birds dry, and assist them out of the nest. All this wonderful process was closely watched by the untiring Audubon.

"I have seen them," he says, "all emerge from the shell, and in a few moments after, tumble, roll and push each other forward with astonishing and inscrutable instinct."

While the birds were very young they were exceedingly weak and delicate. If they were once saturated with water, they seldom recovered from it. The mother not only guarded against this disaster with assiduous care, but administered the buds of the spice-wood bush as a medicine.

Audubon had a wonderful gift for attaching birds to himself. The feathery tribe seemed to see in the kindly and sagacious naturalist a biped and a brother. In Kentucky he had a pet turkey, a superb cock, which he had reared almost from the shell. So tame was it that it would follow any one who gave the turkey "call," and it became the favorite of the village of Henderson. But it was never quite domesticated, nor would it roost with the domestic turkeys in their house, but passed its nights in lonely pride on the summit of the roof of its master's house.

At last, its wild nature prevailed. After many shorter flights to the woods, one day it flew to the top of a lofty tree on the bank of the Ohio, and thence sailed slowly over to the opposite shore. It did not return at night, as usual, and for many days nothing was seen or heard of it.

In the course of the month, Audubon, while shooting five miles from home, saw a handsome turkey walking leisurely along, and ordered his dog Juno to give chase and scare it up into the air. The dog started off with her usual eagerness, and soon got very near the bird, her master waiting with cocked rifle to shoot as it arose.

To the amazement of the hunter, the turkey showed no alarm at the dog, and Juno herself, bewildered, came to a stop, and looked back at her master for further instructions. It was the pet turkey, the dog's familiar acquaintance. The bird was carried home on horseback, in front of a neighbor who happened to pass.

Turkeys were cheap then in the West. Fine, fat turkeys were sold in open market for six cents, and a perfectly splendid fellow, weighing thirty pounds in his feathers, brought but twenty-five cents, and the hunter thought he had done well to get so much.

A learned encyclopædia expresses the opinion that the domestic turkey, contrary to the usual rule, has degenerated in size, flavor and beauty. In beauty it may; the wild turkey has a brilliancy of plumage and a graceful ease of motion which his domesticated posterity does not exhibit. As to the size and flavor, we may well question the statement.

With regard to size, Audubon informs us that "from fifteen to twenty pounds was a fair estimate of the ordinary weight" of wild turkeys, and mentions one that he saw in Louisville market that weighed 36 pounds. The largest domesticated turkey ever shown in Washington Market, New York, was labelled "Forty-five pounds."

The comparative flavor of the two kinds can be best determined by a visit to a restaurant, where at this time of year both wild and tame turkeys may be found on the bill of fare.

Some epicures fancy the gamy flavor of the wild bird. I, who am no epicure, decidedly prefer the turkey that was brought up upon a Rhode Island farm, and shared the benefits of a common-school education.

FRECKLES and pimples disappear when *Peruna* is persevered with.

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300 pair fine, bright pebble button shoes reduced from $2 to $1 75 per pair. Call soon and secure a bargain, at G. D. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. del-5-5&W

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Visit to the Old Man of 75, Sorrowful but Gentle and Agreeable.

[Indianapolis News.]

When he came, in reponse to my card, and cordially received me, I found him an old man of seventy-five years, a half finger under six feet in height, apparently a man of sorrows, but withal of an extremely agreeable and gentle nature. He wore a black alpacca frock coat, and his dress otherwise was also noticeable for comfort and simplicity. Time has certainly softened the outlines of his face, unless the current photographs of it are travesties. His beard is short and white, and his frame fragile, but upright and steady. He at once entered into cheerful conversation, but the subdued sadness of his countenance did not wholly disappear even when he smiled.

"Has your History of the War been a success, Mr. Davis?" I asked of him.

"I know very little about it since putting it into the hands of the publishers. If the amount of money it has brought me is a criterion, I should say that it has not been successful."

"Are you engaged in any similar enterprise now, and do you expect to give any more utterances upon the questions involved in the civil war?"

"None at all."

"Do you contemplate ever making a tour of the North? I have seen by the papers that such a trip was not improbable."

"When you see anything in the papers about me you can almost always accept the contrary as the truth. I do not now ever expect to go north. I am living a quiet life, removed entirely from public observation. I receive numerous invitations to make public addresses, but I habitually decline them, even those coming from my neighborhood."

"What is the hope of the South?"

"Her vast timber regions, stretching from the Pearl river east to the coast, almost as yet untouched; her mineral resources of almost unbounded value, and her rich soil, capable of producing almost everything that grows. At Birmingham, on the Louisville and Nashville road, in Alabama a great city has sprung up among the mines, and all through the South are evidence of growth. Then the soil and climate are favorable for stock raising, and the South will coin money from this advantage. The South is a great undeveloped quantity, but its importance will not remain long unknown."

The entrance of Mrs. Davis and her daughter interrupted the conversation and intercepted my hope of leading him into an expression of personal and political views. Mrs. Davis is a portly and intelligent lady, several years the junior of her husband. Owing to the deafness of Mr. Davis, she at once assumed the lead in the conversation. Miss Davis, pale faced and plain of dress and manners, is a young lady of culture and much good sence. The family relations were apparently of the most tender nature. To the wife and daughter there is no greater hero than the husband and father.

GENERAL GRANT AS BROKER.

How He Went Into Business on Wall Street With Fish and Ward.

(Oath's Letter.)

Talking to a bank President Mr. James D. Fish, he mentioned a number of things which seemed to me instructive about modern life and growth. I asked him:

"How did you go into business with General Grant?"

"Merely from not slighting anybody. Six or seven years ago our cashier was removed, and in his place we put one of the bank directors, Mr. Sidney Green. I often saw talking to him a slender, boyish looking person, and one day I said to him: 'Green, who is that young man?' Said he: 'That is a young man I expect will marry my daughter one of these days. It began to look that way now. He is a pretty smart fellow. His name is Ferdinand Ward.' Some time after that he said to me: 'That Ward as a smart one. He has made about all the money for me that I have secured in the past year—something like $2,500.' One day Mr. Green died suddenly. Then I received a letter from this young man saying that his father-in-law thought a good deal of me, and he would like to come and see me and co-operate in some investments. He was remarkably successful, and for a long time he made me about $200 a day. In the mean time he had married and taken a house at Stamford, and there I think it was that he made the acquaintance of General Grant's son, Ulysses, who was also speculating on the street, and had made considerable money."

"How much was Mr. Ward worth when you first knew him?"

"I hardly suppose he was worth over $1,500. To-day he is worth a million and a half. He has a magnificent home at Stamford, and is one of the active young fellows of our day. He was thirty years old last Wednesday."

"How did General Grant come into your firm?"

"In this way Ward came down to me one day and said that he and Grant wanted to form a partnership in the general banking and brokerage business. Said he: 'Grant has got $100,000. I think I can raise $100,000.' 'Well,' said I, 'Ward, I don't believe I can.' Said he: 'Come in with us and make the firm name whatever you like.' 'I do not want my name in it,' said I. 'You had better call it Grant & Ward.' So we put in $100,000 apiece, drew articles carefully, and it was specified that Ward alone should draw the checks and make the contracts. General Grant, of course, got to know Ward, and in the course of time, seeing how good the business was, he wanted to come in. I told Ward that as we increased the partners the relative profits might decrease, and that General Grant was a man of such reputation and honesty that I was rather favorable to his coming in. He put in $50,000. The business continued to be very good, and then Jesse Grant wanted to come in. We talked it over, and concluded that the best way would be to let the General increase his investment 100 per cent., and it might be for Jesse or for himself; but we would not alter the number of persons in the firm. The consequence is that General Grant now has a full fourth in a capital of $400,000. There is hardly ever a time when we have not $800,000 or more of bonds and strong securities in the vaults."

"Does General Grant take any hand in the business?"

"He is a very useful man at times. If I should go to Seligman's for instance, well as I know them all, and want $30,000 suddenly, he might say to me, being intimate with me and not afraid of me: 'Fish, we are pressed ourselves hard to-day;' but if General Grant were to go there the probabilities are that they would let him have the money not desiring to explain it to him."

"Is Fred Grant in business with you?"

"No, Fred is in business on his own account and has been doing very well, Commodore Garrison thinks a great deal of him. General Grant is an agreeable man—never interferes with Ward, and is remarkably good-hearted. If he had his way we should lend to everybody who comes. He has great faith in people, listens to what they have to say, and sees the generous and successful side of things."

FEW Coughs, make a timely use of HALE'S HONEY of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—A water famine is feared in the northern counties of New York the coming winter, unless heavy rains should fall before settled cold weather comes. Wells and streams are very low.

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For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to that extent. Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

P. M. JASNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the **Genuine,** which always has on the Wrapper the **red Z Trade-Mark** and Signature of **J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**

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A SPEEDY, POSITIVE & SAFE CURE

For Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, all Skin Diseases or Parasites, Thrush, all Inflammations, all Throat Difficulties, all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone, and other bony tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes, and many other diseases and ailments of Horses and Cattle. For superior to a blister or cauterization in its beneficial effects, never leaving sore or blemish.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

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IT is stated as a certainty that Colonel MORRISON, of Illinois, will be Chairman of Ways and Means, and RANDALL of Appropriations.

JUDGE KELLEY has come back from Europe prepared to make war on the coinage of silver, as now established by our Government, and proposes to limit the coinage to a thousand dollars a year, until the free coinage of silver, as a full legal tender, shall be established by the leading commercial nations of Europe. Next we shall have the Judge decrying the greenback and a convert to free trade.

THE official statement for November shows that the reduction of the public debt in that month amounted to less than $1,750,000. An explanation is to be found in the sum paid on account of pensions during the month, which was $12,000,000. The pension payments in October amounted to less than $2,500,000, and in the four months of July, August, September and October to only $18,682,000. It is probable that the Pension Office will require only a small sum this month, and that the reduction of the debt for December will be much larger on that account.

OF the 325 members of the new House of Representatives 245 are lawyers, eight are farmers, one is a mechanic, and the enormous cotton interest of the country is represented by a solitary cotton planter. The lawyer is a non-producer, who thrives from labor of others, and whose business it is to advocate any cause that pays him for it. Yet it is largely the fault of the producing class that they are represented by those who have nothing at stake. One of these days our agriculturists, merchants and business men will find it to their advantage to go to the Legislature and to Congress, and not to intrust the business of making the laws to counsel who are apt to legislate for their own side of the house to advance the great and glorious principles of litigation and costs.

THE PAY GRAB VETOED.

No matter by what hair-splitting devices and legal grips the members of the Legislature may seek to bolster up their salary grab, the people of the State who will look mainly to the equities, will heartily indorse Governor PATTISON'S ringing veto message. It is probably one of the most remarkable messages ever sent to a State Legislature, because it is a direct arraignment for neglect of duty and contempt of the Constitution, as well as a telling exposition of the greed that induced the framing of the monstrous appropriations rejected by the Governor. It is unfortunate that many deserving men, who have performed their duties with fidelity, are included in the general censure, but, as the Governor says, it was the fault of the many he only could take notice of. The charges for mileage and for the two weeks' recess at the commencement of the extra session, are audacious grabs, only exceeded by the Senate's exaction of full pay, when it abdicated its legislative functions on the 12th day of September, and for near three months, until the salary question came up, only held brief sessions twice a week, refusing to even consider the grave matters for which it was convened in extra session. Such contempt of legislative courtesy and of the mandates of the Constitution, has no parallel in the history of American legislation.

—At this writing we are without information as to the action of the Legislature on the veto; but when it is a question of 251 members voting into each other's pockets some eighteen hundred dollars, and increased mileage, there is not much room for doubt what the result will be.

THE RESULT ON SPEAKER.

The news from Washington the last three or four days indicated that Mr. CARLISLE was leading in the race for the Speakership, but we were not prepared for his choice on the first ballot, or for the decided shrinkage in Mr. RANDALL'S expected vote. There were 189 votes cast, including all the Democratic members but the three candidates and three absentees. Mr. CARLISLE had votes from all the States having Democratic representatives, but Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Connecticut. He had 32 votes from the Northern States and 72 from the Southern; RANDALL had 32 from the North and 20 from the South, and COX 28 from the North and 5 from the South.

The result shows the growing political power of the South and West. The redistribution of members in the census of 1880, largely increased the representation of those sections. They gained most of the thirty-two members added to the House. The preponderating influence formerly wielded by the Eastern, Middle and South Atlantic States, belongs now to the Mississippi valley. The centre of population and power in the Union is far West of the Alleghenies, and is moving steadily to the Southwest. The distribution of Democratic strength is greatest in the South and West, and Mr. CARLISLE'S nomination comes from its increase in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Texas, from which States he got 42 votes.

The election of Mr. CARLISLE by the union of the West and South, is certainly indicative of future modifications of the Tariff in the direction of a revenue standard; but not at this session or by this Congress. There are strong reasons of political expediency that will have their weight, and Mr. CARLISLE received many votes from members hostile to Tariff agitation at this session; while all of Mr. COX'S and Mr. RANDALL'S supporters are in opposition to such agitation.

Mr. RANDALL made a gallant fight against great odds, and his defeat loses its personal aspects in the importance of possible national results, injurious to the Democracy. The forebodings of disaster, it is true, have been largely exaggerated in the heat of the canvass, but there is enough danger to put the people on their guard, and incite Democratic leaders to vigilance and caution. RANDALL'S force of character, ability and experience insure him the honors of leadership on questions of reform and retrenchment in the new House; while his great parliamentary gifts and stubborn purpose, once assured he is in the right, will make him the effective antagonist of the wild schemes of free trade agitators, whenever and wherever presented.

MR. CARLISLE'S INAUGURAL.

The House of Representatives organized Monday, in the presence of a vast assemblage ga thered on the floor and in the galleries, without jar or notable incident. Of the 325 Representatives, all but nine answered to their names. Mr. CARLISLE had 191 votes for Speaker and Mr. KEIFER 112, and there were a few scattering votes by Republicans who declined to swallow Mr. KEIFER. The Speaker-elect having been escorted to the chair by the two ex-Speakers, RANDALL and KEIFER, made the inaugural address, which has been awaited with a great deal of anxiety since his nomination. After the usual thanks for the honor, etc., Mr. CARLISLE went straight to the subject in most men's minds in the manufacturing States, as to the probability of any legislation disastrously affecting business or industries. "Sudden and radical changes of the laws "affecting the commercial and industrial "interests of the people," said Mr. CARLISLE, "ought never to be made, unless "imperatively demanded by some public "emergency, and, in my opinion, under "existing circumstances, *such changes "would not be favorably received by any "considerable number of those who have "given serious attention to the subject* "[Applause.] Many reforms are un-"doubtedly necessary, and it may be "your duty, after a careful examination "of the whole subject in all its bearings "to decide how far they should extend, "and when and in what manner they "should be made. [Applause.] If "there be any who fear your action on "this or any other subject will actually "be injurious to any interest, or even "afford reasonable cause for alarm, I am "quite sure they will be agreeably disap-"pointed. [Applause.] What the coun-"try has the right to expect is strict "economy in the administration of "every department of the Government, "just and equal taxation for public "purposes, the faithful observance of "the limitations of the Constitution, "scrupulous regard for the rights and "interest of the great body of the peo-"ple, in order that they may be protected, "for Congress has a power to protect "them against encroachment from "every direction. Whatever can be "done under the circumstances sur-"rounding us to meet this expectation "ought to be done, in my judgment."

If Speaker CARLISLE in the influence and control he will have over legislation, faithfully lives up to the letter and spirit of this address, he will have the support and confidence of the people. It will be extended to him in a more generous degree from the fact he is a Southern man, and the first Southern man since the war who has achieved a position of exalted dignity and power in the national Government.

NEEDLESSLY ALARMED.

Colonel MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, who was a looker-on in Washington during the Speakership contest, throws lurid rays of sectional strife over his columns as a necessary result of CARLISLE'S election. He thinks it will renew the old sectional warfare, and bring GRANT to the front next year as the representative of the solid north against the solid south—and west, he should have added, but don't. We think the Colonel unduly excited. Let's wait and see what Mr. Speaker CARLISLE does—what the majority in the House will do. Possibly there is a surprise in store for the frightened ones, in a cool and conservative policy, aiming to do much slowly, but nothing hastily or destructively. We hardly think, Mr. CARLISLE will needlessly alarm business or manufacturing interests for the mere sake of agitation. He may prove to the country, as a Republican Congressman put it, that the not uncommon idea "a Southern man is not to be trusted" to deal justly with all sections, is a grave mistake. At least we see no justification in raising the sectional flag because Mr. Speaker comes from a suburb of Cincinnati, only as far distant from that center of culture and patriotism, pork and beer, as Allegheny City is from Pittsburgh. Keep cool.

The New York *Times*, which is the leading Republican paper of the Union, if any journal may claim that distinction, is not frightened by the imaginary sectional spooks suggested by Col. M'CLURE. It sees danger in another direction, and says:

Mr. Carlisle will undoubtedly form his committees so as to bring before the House the question of further reduction of the tariff. He cannot help doing so. He will probably be urged to that course by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and possibly by the message of the President. He will certainly be sustained in it by the approval of a very large portion of the Republican voters. If the Republican Representatives on the committees and in the House shall offer to this policy a blind and partisan opposition, then they will so far force the Republican organization to follow them, and it is not improbable that the canvass of next year may be one between the Democrats for national revenue reform and the Republicans for extreme protection, and in such a canvass, with reference to this issue, the Republicans would obviously be weak, because they would be arrayed against the best interests and the strong tendency of the public. But, on the other hand, if the election of Mr. Carlisle should bring up the question of a reasonable reduction of duties on raw materials and necessaries, if such a reduction should be supported by the liberal members of the Republican party, and if it should be carried, then to a great extent the tariff would be taken out of the canvass of 1884. There is no reason why this should not be done. There is no reason why this important matter, on which for a long time neither of the parties has had a policy generally accepted by its members, should not be taken up and settled, as the good of the country demands that it should be, on its merits. * * * The problem presented to the Republicans in Congress by the nomination of Mr. Carlisle is a very serious one, but it is also very simple.

Colonel M'CLURE should hold his horses, and not harness his *Times* to the car of sectional strife, until he finds solid ground to run it on. It hardly consorts with the dignity or intelligence of manhood to go into hysterics over imaginary evils, or suggest the North may be as easily frightened from its propriety in 1883 as it was in 1866.

GET OUT, THE SENATE.

The Legislature has agreed to a *sine die* adjournment at noon Thursday.

It adjourns after having expended over half a million of dollars, without performing the neglected duties of the regular session, for which the Governor in obedience to *his* constitutional duty convened it.

It adjourns leaving the representation of the State in Congress and the Legislature unequal, unjust and illegal; in defiance of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, of the laws of Congress and of the solemn oaths of the members.

It adjourns after having established a monstrous precedent of partisan unfairness and wrong that may cause grave disasters to representative government in the future.

It adjourns at a critical period of the industrial history of the Commonwealth, with the possibility its rejection of the constitutional mandate and Federal law may cause the State the loss of its representation in the next Congress.

It adjourns after having perpetuated, in the interest of a political boss, systems of representation that are insulting to the people, dishonest and illegal.

For this chapter of wrongs the Republican Senate, acting under the orders of Boss CAMERON, is responsible. It abdicated its legislative functions, but with the dishonesty of highwaymen grabbed full pay from the treasury for its neglect of duty and moral perjury. It voted itself thousands, not for work done, but for work avoided and rejected. "Monstrous as "such a claim would be under any cir-"circumstances," well and truthfully said Governor PATTISON, "it is "yet the more repugnant to law, "equity and common sense, when as-"serted by officials who menace the "very existence of republican govern-"ment by refusing to obey the plainest "and most imperative of constitutional "commands and give to the people the "most sacred and valuable of political "rights."

No legislative body that has ever met in the Union has shown itself so avaricious of the people's money as this Senate, or so intent on grabbing every penny it could dishonestly claim. No Southern bull-dozers or rotten-borough champions in old England, have proved themselves such adepts in devising and perpetuating swindling and thieving schemes to disfranchise the people.

Let the Senate go. It has achieved an infamy never attained by its predecessors and hardly possible to its successors. It has been false to the Constitution, to its oaths, and to vital interests of the people. The early days of the session were devoted to conspiracies of disfranchisement for Boss CAMERON'S profit. The closing days to petty larceny for individual profit.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is made directly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is the only one of the department reports that are not made to the President. In the present condition of public affairs, with suggestions of radical changes in the revenue policy, the Treasury report is looked for with much interest, especially so far as it concerns a few leading topics. Secretary FOLGER'S report makes seventy-six pages, but a large portion of it is devoted to routine matters, of interest but not of striking importance. We merely note the important statements or recommendations of the Secretary.

The Treasury Surplus—The Secretary estimates the surplus for the fiscal year ending June, 1884, (exclusive of payments on account of the national debt) at $85,000,000, and for the year ending June, 1885, at $106,144,000. The Secretary emphatically dissents from the idea the surplus in the Treasury should be divided among the States. "No way to use the surplus so well, so directly and unerringly," he says, "as with it to pay off and take up the billion and a quarter of National debt running on interest." The payable debt of the Union, he says, can take up all the surplus for four year to come.

The Silver Question—The Secretary recommends that authority be given for the redemption of the trade dollars in the standard silver dollars, dollar for dollar of nominal value, and for the recoinage of the metal so received into standard siver dollars, as part of the required silver coinage. Of the $36,000,000 trade dollars coined, the Secretary estimates but from five to eight millions are in the hands of our people. The rest is held abroad. The Secretary repeats the recommendations of his last report that the coinage of the silver dollar be temporarily suspended.

National Banks—The Secretary opposes any other form of security for the issues of national banks than United States bonds; and to prepare for the contingency of redemption of bonds now deposited, advises the Government offer a new bond at a low rate of interest, to run a long period, in exchange for the four and four and a half per cents, allowing a premium that would induce the holders to surrender them and take the new bonds. The repeal of the taxation on national bank circulation is recommended; and also that circulation be allowed to the amount of 90 per cent. on the average market value for twelve months prior to the deposit of the United States bonds as security. In this way a bank would obtain circulation upon the premium it paid for its bonds as well as upon their par value. This with the repeal of taxation, and other measures favorable to the banks recommended by the Secretary, would probably put these languishing and oppressed institutions on a stable and profitable basis. The gain to the Government from the loss of national bank notes is set down at about $200,000 a year.

Reduction of Taxation—The Secretary points out that at the present rate of taxation and surplus the $805,000,000 of three per cents payable at pleasure can be taken up in three and a half years; and the estimated surplus of $85,000,000 a year will pay the whole amount of the interest bearing debt in fifteen years. But he does not think this desirable, as the bonds falling due in 1891 and 1907 can only be purchased at a high premium. "There ought to be a reduction of taxation," says the Secretary with emphasis. He would limit the payments on account of the public debt to $50,000,000 a year, and this would leave a surplus of $40,000,000 of revenue not wanted, and taxation should be cut down to this extent. The reductions on the tariff and internal revenue last year were $30,000,000 less than was sought for and expected. Further tariff legislation is advised; but the tariff is cautiously handled, in this way:

The reduction in the tariff should be made on articles entering into general consumption as necessaries—as sugar, molasses and the like—rather than upon luxuries; upon raw materials, rather than manufactured, with due regard to the fostering of domestic industries and occupations, especially those not fully established. In the report of this Department last year, the reduction as applied to the principal classes of dutiable articles was considered somewhat in detail, and, adhering to the views there expressed, a repetition of them is unnecessary.

In last year's report the Secretary recommended "substantial reductions" in the duties on sugar, molasses, iron, steel and woolen and cotton fabrics.

The Secretary opposes the repeal of the internal revenue system, and the only modification he suggests is the reduction of the tax on whisky in bond to fifty cents a gallon, which would reduce the revenues from this source by about $21,000,000 up to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

On the subject of reduced taxation the views of the Secretary are put forth with extraordinary caution; in fact the question is shirked, the motive evidently being the political complications likely to arise from any positive recommendations. So far as he can be understood, the Secretary favors a reduction of tariff taxation rather than internal revenue taxes.

—There are a variety of other topics discussed in the report, but they have been mainly anticipated by prior publications. In closing the Secretary recommends the passage of a law fixing a limitation upon the time wherein claims against the Government may be presented. Claims fifty years old are now pending. A limitation is necessary to prevent the payment of unjust claims, once refused, and in cases where evidence of their ill-desert has been lost. The doctrine of *res adjudicata* should be applied to protect the Government.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message is little more than a synopsis of department and bureau reports, and contains no specific recommendations of striking importance. Of course it shows the country in a prosperous condition, and could do nothing else, with a Government whose toughest problem it is to diminish its superabundant revenues. But on this point the President is not clear. He concedes taxation is excessive and the treasury surplus from it an embarrassment, but points out no remedy in the way of cutting down the taxes. He refers to his message last year advocating internal taxes be abolished except on spirits, and that the Tariff be substantially reduced; but does not advise for this session "any measures for large diminution of the National revenues." Then why denounce excessive taxation and needless revenues? This part of the message is so vague and incomplete it reads as if it had been doctored since Mr. CARLISLE was elected Speaker. It is true the President advises the taxes on National Banks be repealed, but that is all he says directly about reducing the volume of taxation. The banks are the especial pets of the Republican party.

On Mormonism and its attendant evil, polygamy, the President believes "the stoutest weapons which constitutional legislation can fashion," be applied as a curative; that the territorial Government be abolished; and Utah governed by a Commission, with powers and duties prescribed by law. There is something positive in this. It is popular to hit the Saints.

There are general recommendations for the supervision and regulation by Congress of inter-State telegraphic service as well as inter-State railway commerce; but nothing approaching a definite idea. In fact this is the characteristic of the message in nearly all matters that should be treated with decision; it is tame, halting and noncommittal.

OVERRIDING THE GRAB VETO.

The vote in the Senate and House in passing the salary grab over Gov. PATTISON'S veto, merits a careful analysis. The Constitution requires that two-thirds of all the members elected to either House shall be necessary to pass any bill over the Governor's objections. This requires the votes of 134 Representatives and 34 Senators. In the House on the salary section, appropriating $457,414 for the pay of members for 182 days alleged service, the vote stood 165 yeas and 25 nays, and in the Senate 37 yeas and 4 nays. The House vote overriding the veto was made up of 83 Democrats and 82 Republicans and the negative vote 23 Democrats and 2 Republicans, with only eleven absentees. In the Senate 26 Republicans voted to override the veto and 11 Democrats, while only 4 Democrats voted to sustain it. There were 9 Senators absent or not voting.

The other items vetoed were sustained by about the same vote. The mileage grab, the most indefensible in the lot—for the adjournment on which it was predicated was for the convenience of members and they traveled to their homes on free passes—passed the House by 155 to 34. The appropriations made by the bill, as it passed over the Governor's veto, are as follows:

Salaries of members of the General Assembly	$457,414 00
Mileage of members of the General Assembly	13,257 55
Stationery	2,620 00
Pay of employes of Senate	23,660 00
Mileage of employes of Senate	1,873 60
Pay of ten Senate pages	1,820 00
Pay of Senate chaplain	300 00
Contingent expenses of Senate	5,000 00
Senate chief clerk, for indexing journal	150 00
Pay of employes of House	20,930 00
Mileage of employes of House	849 80
Pay of nine House pages	1,638 00
Pay of House chaplain	300 00
Contingent expenses of House	5,450 00
House chief clerk, for indexing journal	200 00
"Legislative Record"	6,560 00
Indexing "Record"	150 00
Election writ, Franklin county	11 00
Total	$545,053 95

The Governor disapproved all these items except the provisions for the pay of employes of the Senate and House and for serving an election writ in Franklin county, making a total of about $50,000.

The salary section makes provision for 182 days' pay, while as a matter of fact the House was in session but 116 days and the Senate but 90. There is an express provision of law that members shall not be paid when absent without leave except in case of sickness, but no regard was paid to it. If the Legislature had been content with pay covering the time of the daily sessions, and especially excluding the two weeks' recess and pay for Senators after their abdication of legislative duties on the 12th of September, there would have been a measure of equity in the proposition; but as it stands it is one of the most audacious salary grabs that has ever been perpetrated by a legislative body, and fully merited the unprecedented and savage criticism the Governor felt it his duty to deal out. We think members will discover they have not heard the last of this raid on the treasury when they have pocketed the money, provided the Treasurer is not enjoined from paying them. The people will take it up, and from the universal indorsement of the Governor's message that we hear from all parties and factions, there is little doubt popular sentiment will side with the Executive.

CHAIRMAN COOPER came up manfully to the support of the salary grab. No member has equivocated, ranted about the ten dollar a day grabbers, and made such professions as the red headed and hopeful. Early in the session, to "put the Democrats in a hole," he favored a resolution that pay and mileage should not be taken for the two weeks recess; then he was the champion of the resolution that pay should cease after September 10, and again scouted the idea Senators would accept pay after they had determined on their two sessions a week. When the appropriation bill was up, COOPER dodged around all possible corners but finally voted against it when he saw it was certain to pass; but on Tuesday, when his vote might be necessary to pass the grab over the veto, COOPER was promptly on hand with a written speech assailing the Governor's motives, but with a vote that enabled him to grab his full share of the loot. This is the comfortable record of DON CAMERON'S man, to whom was assigned the duty of defeating apportionment.

SPEAKER CARLISLE was able to take the iron-clad oath of loyalty, while the Republican majority of the Senate—MAHONE and RIDDLEBERGER—took the modified form prepared expressly for ex-rebels.

NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Awarded a Very Small Share of the Spoils.

Mahone Defines His Attitude Toward the Republicans.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The proceedings in Congress to-day were dull, and both Houses adjourned early. The House will meet to-morrow, but no business will be transacted, and then an adjournment will be had over to Monday next, when bills may be introduced. The House will then adjourn probably for three days at a time, until a day or two before Christmas, when the usual recess of two or three weeks will be taken.

The committees will probably be announced just before the recess. Nothing is known of their complexion beyond the expectation that Randall will get the Appropriations and Morrison the Ways and Means.

REPUBLICANS IN A STEW.

The Republicans are in a stew about the Senate reorganization. It turns out that Butler is not paired with Don Cameron on the question, and is free to act with the Democrats, which he will do. A number of the Republican Senators, including Edmunds, Morrill, Ingalls Plumb and Hawley, are in favor of retaining the present officers and putting it on the ground of civil service reform, while their real motive is to escape responsibility for a disgraceful dicker with Mahone. The two Virginia Senators stand off and insist upon dictating terms. They want George C. Gorham for Secretary, while there are Senators who do not hanker after him at any price. Anthony is still away sick, but is reported to be in a fair way for recovery. Nothing can be done until he arrives, or if he should die until his successor shall have been appointed. The machine politicians are trying to put on the pressure, and it will be strange if they do not bulldoze the timid and the halting.

Col. Quay is still here working for James R. Young who is a candidate for Executive Clerk. Judge Bruin is here, and is said he wants a place and is angry at Quay's interference. Col. Dewees, who wants a place, is denouncing Quay in good round terms. Anson G. McCook, ex-Congressman from New York, is the latest candidate for Secretary. It was reported that Quay wanted John C. Delaney appointed Librarian, but the former is concentrating all his efforts to push Young.

MORE APPLICANTS THAN PLACES.

The pressure on the House officers for patronage is fearful. The most of the subordinate places will go South and West. Postmaster Dalton to-day refused to give Pennsylvania a single place. The Sergeant-at-arms has one place, which has been awarded to Michael Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and the Clerk two places, one of which has been given to Frank Ancona, of Reading. The Doorkeeper has not made out his list, but Pennsylvania will not get above three or four places. Isaac Hilt, of Ohio, has been booked for Deputy Sergeant-at-arms, but the New York *Sun*, through its Washington correspondence, will raid him to-morrow.

The bill offered in the Senate to-day by Mr. Cullom, for the reorganization of Utah Territory and the suppression of Mormonism, provides for the appointment of nine Commissioners to take the place of the Territorial Legislature.

The son of Max Long, of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, who bears the name of Samuel Jackson Randall Long, and who was named for the ex-Speaker, was the first page appointed by Doorkeeper Wintersmith.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

LAND FOR THE SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Senator Logan's bounty land bill, introduced today, provides that every person entering the service of the country during the late war, either in the army or navy, and was honorably discharged therefrom, for any period of service less than one year, is entitled to eighty acres of public land, either for himself or his heirs; for service between one and two years 120 acres, and over two years' service 160 acres.

MAHONE DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Senators Mahone and Riddleberger received invitations to the caucus of Republican Senators yesterday similar to those sent Republicans. Senator Mahone, speaking of his attitude toward the Republican party, said he had no objection to attending the Republican caucus, and should have attended that yesterday had he received an invitation in season. He would not, however, attend as a member of the caucus, nor vote upon any proposition before it. He held thirty-eight Republican Senators, being a majority of the Senate, had a right to its control. He had no candidates for Senate offices, and would not attempt to influence nominations. He had strong preferences, but should content himself with voting in accordance with his preferences. Should he attend the Republican caucuses it would be simply for conference. He believed his opinions were shared by Senator Riddleberger.

PROTECTION OF PENSIONERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions says it is the intention of the department to employ all legal means to break up the existing practice among a certain class of brokers and agents of taking certificates from pensioners as collateral security for money advanced. Suits to test the constitutionality of the law forbidding this practice are now pending in Philadelphia, Boston and other cities. The Commissioner will issue duplicate certificates to pensioners in all cases of this kind and declare the originals in the hands of brokers void.

THE CASE OF HOWGATE.

Persons who waited for the annual report of the Attorney General for light on the Howgate mystery have been disappointed. Although that document is luminous on the subject of the administration of justice in the District of Columbia, it is silent on this case. Judge Wylie, whose ill-considered permission to take an airing Howgate abused by absconding, has also just spoken from the bench on the general subject, and is as silent as Mr. Brewster concerning Howgate. It would seem that he has ceased to be an object of interest to ministers of the law, and there is no reason to expect anything will be done to bring the thief to justice.

There comes now, however, a rumor that, following the practice in the Otman and other cases of stolen money, an offer on behalf of Howgate to compromise will shortly be made. Otman stole $47,000. After extra ordinary manœuvres and delays, his case was compromised, certain lawyers receiving the bulk of the stolen money and the Government very little. Howgate is supposed to have taken with him a large sum belonging to the Government.

The final action in the Otman and other cases of a like character has virtually established the rule that when a thief steals a large sum, and manages to escape conviction, or keeps out of the way a certain length of time, his case becomes ripe for compromise. Howgate's time approaches. No one need be surprised if at any day it should be announced that the gallant Captain, having handed over an insignificant part of the stolen money to the Government, and divided the remainder with certain lawyers and himself, proceedings against him have been discontinued, and that he has reappeared as gay as ever at his old haunt, with plenty of cash.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue says internal taxes already collected the present fiscal year are at the rate of $123,000,000 per annum. He estimates collections the entire year will amount to $130,000,000. This estimate includes between six and seven millions to be collected as special taxes in April and May, but does not include the increase anticipated from spirits forced out by law.

A COLORED CITIZEN SEEKING RELIEF.

Mr. Sherman presented in the Senate to-day a petition from J. W. Niles, a colored "separatist" of Arkansas, setting forth alleged unlawful combinations to prevent him and his colored associates from exercising the right to make entries of public lands, charging cruel treatment on the part of the white citizens of Arkansas, and asking relief.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885. The amount it is estimated will be required for all expenses of the Government is $283,125,305, which is $22,323,282 less than the aggregate appropriations for the present fiscal year, and $57,154,857 less than the sum called for in the estimates submitted last year.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

Samon Tells How He Butchered Mrs Ford and the Ruddy Family.

LOCONIA, N. H., December 3.—Samon has confessed to the killing of Ruddy and child and Mrs. Ford. He says he killed Mrs. Ford at nine o'clock Saturday morning, but did not attempt to outrage her. She was killed in a drunken squabble. She showed signs of life about ten minutes, and he made several attempts to bring her to life. Failing, he became frightened, chopped the body up and put it into the trunk and started off to dispose of the body. He carried it to Ruddy's house, where he was somewhat acquainted. He then left the trunk in front of the house, where it remained two hours. He took it into the house about dark, and during the night became nervous and could not sle p. When it was near morning and he had no opportunity to dispose of the body, he concluded upon a plan of killing the Ruddy family, and burning the house, thereby destroying evidence of his guilt.

Samon gives a graphic description of the killing of Ruddy and child and the attack on Mrs. Ruddy. The latter got up at midnight, made him a cup of tea and returned to bed. Ruddy sat up with Samon, who did not intimate to Ruddy what the trouble was. Samon was all worked up, and imagined the house was surrounded by people. "I walked about the house," he says, "until about 3 o'clock, when it occurred to me that I might kill the whole of them and burn the house. The very moment the thought came to me I struck Ruddy. I don't suppose he saw me. I killed him instantly. He made no noise more than dropping off the chair. His wife ran out. There was a light on the table. When she came in the room I grabbed at her and struck her with the hatchet. She screamed. I cannot remember what she said. The child screaming also, I took him off the bed, but don't remember cutting him with the hatchet. I cannot tell whether I struck the woman afterward or not. At this time the trunk had not been opened. I chopped the rope off the trunk and turned the body of Mrs. Ford on the floor. In some way I pulled the bed clothing around every way, poured kerosene around and set it on fire. Then I ran out into the street and went right over to Ford's, but could not get in. Then I started for Plymouth. I did not hear the fire bells, nor did I hear the woman scream. I did not know the house was not burned until Jewell told me. I supposed the bodies might have been destroyed.

"I have not seen Ford since the Friday night before I killed Mrs. Ford. I ate supper with him that night. They had words at the table. I did not see Mrs. Ford again until next morning. I cannot describe the hatchet. I remember wishing I had put it where I found it. I did not throw the hatchet in the river. I had no thought of doing Mrs. Ford injury until I saw her Saturday morning."

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

An Astonishing Cure.

The following case gives another remarkable proof of the really wonder-working potency of Compound Oxygen. The patient herself could hardly have been more surprised than we were at the result which attended its use; for when we examined her case and understood clearly her condition we did not believe that we could do anything for her, and frankly told her so.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 10th, 1882.

"DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, *Dear Sirs*:—In April, 1881, I consulted you in reference to your Treatment in *Inflammatory Rheumatism*. Eighteen years ago I discovered rheumatism in the ends of my fingers; from that it gradually spread all over my body, settling in my feet in 1870; and from that time to January, 1881, I grew worse and worse, suffering nearly all the time intense *shooting pains, prostrating me often for days*, when the trouble settled in my left arm.

"*My arm lost all vitality, becoming as cold as if encased in ice and hanging at my side a heavy weight. The muscles fell away to the bone*, and my shoulder wasted till it became necessary to pad my dresses to wear them. In addition to this trouble my stomach was in a terrible condition, having refused all kinds of food for months, and I was starving on a low diet under the advice of one of Philadelphia's first physicians. After a careful examination of my case, your Dr. Starkey said to me, '*I don't think I can do anything for you.*' I had heard and read of the Oxygen so long that I was anxious to try it if only to get a little relief; so on April 8th, 1881, I began the Office Treatment, coming every day for a while and then three times a week. *The first night after inhaling the Compound Oxygen I had the best night's rest in months.* This greatly relieved and encouraged me. After using the Treatment a month I noticed a slightly changed feeling in my arm, *but could not move any part of it.* During the second month I could notice a decided improvement in my stomach *and a little motion of the fingers.* I then had the misfortune to fall down a flight of stairs, which threw me away back and injured my arm *seriously.* I resumed the Treatment as soon as I was able to come to the office, and by August, notwithstanding the fall, I found, by the use of the other arm, *I could move the lame one about an inch from the body* and could raise the shoulder slightly. In November I could lift my arm a little and the spots were not so painful. All this time my stomach was improving and my lung trouble less troublesome. By Christmas I could eat almost everything placed before me; I had little or no nausea, and seldom vomited. *My arm began to fill out* and the rheumatism, instead of being a permanent pain, was now scattering and only visited me occasionally and I realized that I was much less a barometer. *I felt like a new being. In February, 1882, I was using my arm at light work and was able to comb my hair, a thing I had not done in a long time. I could button my dresses to the top and found it necessary to take out the padding.* In April, one year from the the time I began, my lungs had improved wonderfully, my stomach was well and *my rheumatism took into my fingers, where it started in 1861, eighteen years ago!*"

MRS. MARGARETTA E. BAIR,
1858 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

"P. S.—August 1st, 1882. Since the foregoing was written, the last vestages of rheumatism which remained in my fingers have departed. M. E. B."

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen*," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent *free*. Address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

MISS WILL was married to Mr. Shal in Allegan county, Mich., recently.

THE use of Schwarm's Horse and Cattle Powder not only keeps your animals in good condition, but will cure them when sick. Try it. 25c at druggists and general stores. SCHWARM & IRWIN.

THE SALARY BILL

Passed in Both Houses Over the Governor's Veto.

Lively Scenes During the Discussion of the Measure.

Full Text of the Governor's Admirable Paper,

Which Should Make the Ears of Recreant Legislators Tingle.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, December 4.—The floor of the House of Representatives presented an animated scene this morning. The Senate met at eleven o'clock and took a recess until half-past twelve to await the action of the House.

After the message was read the House took a recess until the afternoon, and then voted on passing the rejected items over the Governor's veto.

The first vote being on the first section, the ayes were 182 and the noes 10. On the main question, which was the pay of the members, the negative vote was even stronger, the totals being 165 to 26. Those voting no were:

THE NEGATIVE VOTE.

Adams,	Gilmore,	Merry,
Amerman,	Hasson,	Morgan, G.
Bierer,	Horne,	Morgan, A. H.
Buttermore,	Hayes, M. M.	McCormick.
Crawford,	Jenkins,	Neeley,
Dietrick,	Landis,	Nicholson,
Donahue,	Lorah,	Riland,
Engleman,	Martin,	Taylor.
Gates,		

Each of the other items vetoed were then voted in turn. The second paragraph of section two, providing for mileage of the members, was agreed to—155 ayes to 34 noes—and that providing for stationery scored 158 ayes against 29 noes.

The item covering the mileage of employes was adopted by 177 votes in its favor to 9 against, and that covering the contingent fund of the Senate was saved by 170 to 11.

The contingent fund of the House was supported by 177 ayes to 5 noes, the *Legislative Record* contract by 180 to 3, and the only other items by 183 to 6.

After these several votes the several items were grouped and passed by about the same totals.

Mr. Hasson offered a resolution binding the House to remain in session till appropriation bills are passed, but the House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering it.

THE SENATE FOLLOWS SUIT.

The Senate reassembled at one o'clock and took a recess until 5 o'clock. At that time the recess was continued until 8 o'clock. It was twenty minutes after time when President *pro tem.* Mylin took his place and called order. The chamber was crowded to an uncomfortable degree. All the aisles and lobbies and side rooms were filled with spectators, including members and other privileged persons.

The veto message was presented and read. A brief period of quiet followed, and as nobody got up to make a speech, the Chair stated the question and ordered the roll call to proceed. It was on the first section of the bill and was unimportant, though the result was taken as a measure of the strength of each side. The total was yeas 37, noes 4, so it was agreed to. The second item, which was the clause covering the salaries of Senators and members, was read.

After a moment's hesitation the question was about to be put, when Senator Cooper arose. He had a written speech, which proved that he was going to be cautious if he failed to be convincing. He made some severe criticisms and indulged in a few bitter sentences of invectives, but won little sympathy and made no impression. He apologized for voting for the bill, which he had uniformly voted against before, and justified the inconsistency because the Governor was neither older nor younger than he is.

Senator Lee followed in a special plea for the bill.

Senator Coxe said he would vote for the bill, notwithstanding the Executive objection, because he only recognized the people of Luzerne county as possessed of the right to call him to account for official action.

Humes, Greer, Ross, Kennedy, Patton and Davies supported the bill. Laird, with hard-headed logic supported Gordon in defense of the veto, after which the vote was ordered on the main question, which was the pay of the Senators and members. The yeas were 38, noes 4—Gordon, Laird, Hess and Vandegrift.

On the third clause vetoed there was but one vote in the negative—Senator Gordon—against 41 in favor of passing the section over the veto.

The next vote showed three negatives to 39 affirmatives, the noes being Gordon, Hess and Vandegrift.

The fifth clause had 40 votes in its favor to 2 against, and the sixth got back to 39 to 3.

The next two showed 40 in favor to 2 who were willing to stand by the Governor.

The eighth vote showed 40 to 1, and the ninth 40 to 2, the minority being Gordon and Laird.

This being disposed of, the Committee on Accounts made a report and offered a resolution instructing the President *pro tem.* to make out the warrants according to the amount due the Senators.

Wagner wanted to recall the adjournment resolution, but the Chair ruled that it could not be done, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

THE GOVVERNOR'S REASONS FOR VETOING THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following message from the Governor was received, read and its consideration postponed to the afernoon session:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
HARRISBURG, December 4

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the authority given to the Governor to disapprove of any items of an appropriation bill I disapprove of all the items in the herewith returned bill, except those items in section three providing for the pay of certain employes of the Senate, and those items in section four for the pay of certain employes of the House, and section seven for the expense of serving a writ of election to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives. To all the other items of the bill I decline to give my approval.

The members of the General Assembly were convened in special session for the sole purpose of apportioning the State as commanded by the Constitution. The command was upon them to pass such laws at the regular session, but they adjourned a few days after their right to pay ceased, with their sworn constitutional duty unperformed. They were immediately recalled into session to obey the organic law, to keep their oaths, and to accord to the people the most important political rights. They again deliberately refuse to perform their constitutional duty, and are about to adjourn. After wasting six months in contemning the Constitution they now send me this bill appropriating over half a million dollars to pay themselves for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. Such inconsistency could not exist in the jurisprudence of any civilized Government. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. The fact that one has been elected by the people to an office does not of itself entitle him to pay. He must first perform the duties of his office. As well might a judge claim his salary who refuses to hold court or try the causes before him. The members of this Legislature have refused to do their duty in compliance with the command of the Constitution, the vow of their official oath, and the purpose of their election.

When this session was convened, instead of proceeding at once to perform their duty the members of the Legislature for their personal convenience immediately took a recess for eleven days. By this bill every legislator is given of the people's money ten dollars a day for each day of that recess. To sanction this would be to admit that they might have taken a recess for the year and a half remaining of their terms, and have paid themselves many thousands of dollars each, while remaining at their homes and attending to their private concerns, for over one-half the time since the Legislature was convened the Senate has not been in session at all, having by formal resolution deliberately resolved not to sit, or make an effort to obey the law. On many of the days when it did hold sessions but a few minutes were occupied, and no single official act was done looking to a performance of duty. The record of the House of Representatives upon this subject while not so culpable is yet highly reprehensible, it not having held sessions for many days, yet for the whole 182 days, from June 7th to December 5th, whether days of session, no session, or sham session, Lord's days and holiday for all alike, ten dollars a day for the entire time, is given by this bill to every Senator and member.

Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet the more repugnant to law, equity and common sense, when asserted by officials who menace the very existence of republican government by refusing to obey the plainest and most imperative of constitutional commands and give to the people the most sacred and valuable of political rights. This bill exacts to the last penny all the compensation that the most faithful, industrious, patriotic and law-obeying Legislatures could get for the performance of every duty imposed upon them, and the realization of every public benefit that could be expected from them.

Under this bill mileage is claimed by members and officers for going from their homes to the seat of Government and returning, who were present in Harrisburg when the extra session was called, having been paid by the State to be there, and who have also been already paid for returning to their homes. So too, ten dollars a day is claimed by this bill for sessions upon days when, to use the language of the law, there were no sessions held "at" which members could be.

It would be useless for me to go over this bill and discuss its unjust provisions in detail. It is a most indefensible attempt to take money out of the public treasury without warrant of law, shadow of justice or possibility of right, by a body of officials which, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I am obliged to say, resists, defies and assaults the constitutional government of the people. There often comes times in the history of popular Governments when the only hope of their preservation rests, not in the functional power given to officials, but in that last and mightiest of resources, the intelligent and resolute action of a free people at the ballot box. This hope alone is left to the lovers of free government in Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Constitution. I have exhausted all my power to that end without avail, and confess the futility of my efforts. Not only may I be unable to secure obedience to the Constitution and see that the laws be faithfully executed, but I may also be powerless to prevent the gross injustice attempted against the people in this bill. So far as I am able, however, I shall thwart the wrong by this disapproval.

It is only right for me to say that there are, I know, many members of the Assembly who have faithfully striven to perform their duty, and who by such efforts have equitably earned their pay. They are in nowise chargeable with the default of this session. I regret that they should suffer by the veto. It is their misfortune to be members of a body whose acts I must view as a whole. They will have the consciousness, however, of having honestly tried to serve their State and the people. The people it is certain will not fail in the end to recognise and reward upright servants and distinguish them from the faithless and avaricious. I have no power to distinguish the worthy from the unworthy, the deserving from the reprehensible. The fault of the gross not the merit of individuals is all of which I can take notice.

Seeing no legal reason, however, for depriving of their pay the employes of the two Houses, whose attendance was compulsory, and who are in no way blamable for the failure of this session, I have approved the items for their compensation. I wish to be understood, however, in allowing these items to approve of the compensation of these employes only for those days when they were necessarily employed about the duties of their offices. They may have had official service to perform upon days on which the Legislature was not in session. If so they should be paid. But for those days on which they were absent from attendance upon duties pertaining to the Legislature and unemployed, I do not give my sanction to their drawing any compensation. I regard the words, "fixed by law," in the clause of the bill making the appropriation for them as recognizing this limitation, which in my judgment is a proper interpretation of the act of 1874.

ROBT. E. PATTISON.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, December 5.—Both Houses held brief sessions this morning. In the popular branch the Committee on Accounts was not ready to report and a recess was taken until two o'clock. The Senate received notice that the Speaker of the House had signed the Appropriation bill as passed over the objections of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding, and the President gave notice that he was about to do the same thing which he did. The House joint resolution to revive the Conference Committee on Congressional apportionment was taken up, but Cooper was not ready to get down from the ultimatum stilts, and it was referred to the Committee on Congressional Apportionment by a vote of 20 to 11, which was strictly partisan. A resolution was offered by Mr. Grady recalling the House resolution fixing the date of adjournment for December 12. The purpose was to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was concurred in to the end that a final adjournment might be reached this week. Senator Sill, of Erie, offered a joint resolution praying for the Federal Government to expend money in improvements in the harbor at Erie. The resolution was agreed to as any other measure which provides for spending other people's money would be, and the Senate adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BOTH HOUSES AGREE TO ADJOURN FINALLY TO-DAY.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, December 5.—Both bodies reassembled at three o'clock, but the session was evidently one of form, as no regard was paid to the proprieties. When Speaker Faunce rapped order there was a temporary lull in the confusion, and Franklin Hall addressed the Chair in favor of the McCracken bill.

Sill's resolution to get a light in the tower at Erie harbor was presented in the shape of an extract from the Senate journal.

Speaker Faunce said such subjects were scarcely in order at this session, but as the proposition was a harmless one he would not rule it out of order, though it clearly deserved that fate.

Mr. Brown, of Erie, supported the resolution, and Mr. Hasson pertinently remarked that it would be a good subject for the new Congressman from Erie to practice on, but it was agreed to.

The Senate resolution recalling the adjournment resolution was received, read and voted on affirmatively, and the House took a recess for thirty minutes.

On reassembling, Mr. Crawford asked leave to make a statement, but objections were entered, and the Chair did not allow it.

The Senate returned the resolution for adjournment, amended so as to fix the final dissolution at noon to-morrow, which was concurred in, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Senate transacted no business at the afternoon session, except to amend the adjournment resolution as above indicated.

THE TREASURY STORMED.

SOME SENATORS POCKET THEIR PAY—OTHERS DONATE IT TO THE STATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, December 5.—The rush to the Treasury this morning on the part of the Senators was an interesting spectacle. By a measure of industry that has developed in that body since the pay question became the subject of legislation, the Committees on Accounts of that body made its report last night within five minutes after the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto. Journal Clerk Smiley immediately got to work making out the warrants, and by midnight had completed the list. This morning they were distributed. There was an an apprehension that the Attorney General would meet the claimants with an injunction to restrain the Treasurer, and the object was to get to the money bags before the court could act. Accordingly early this morning the rush was made. Among the first was Cooper, and well advanced in the procession were Aull, Upperman, McNeill and Arnholt. It is gratifying to be able to state that all got their boodle.

A glance at the Treasury books since the raid is a matter of interest. Senator Biddis covered in $130, that amount covering the recess and the only two days he was absent. Hughes, of Philadelphia, turned in $110; Davies, of Bradford, $110; Keifer, Lantz, Aull Mylin, Greer, and Macfarlane added the same amount to the conscience fund. Vandegrift turned over $160, Hess $150, King $350, and Kennedy $510. Gordon, the Philadelphia Field Marshal, who never missed a session, except on the pardonable occasion of his marriage turned over the full amount of his pay, mileage and stationery, aggregating $1,873 40. Coxe, of Luzerne, made a similar clean sweep of his share, which amounted to $1,891 40; and Emery, who could have drawn $1,956 40, drew a blank and gave the Treasury a receipt in full. Senator Humes, of Crawford, George Handy Smith, Stehman, of Lancaster, and Cooper declined the pay for the recess, but took all else coming "provided by law," while McNeill, who didn't spend twenty days in his seat during the session, Arnholt, who attended constantly, and Upperman, who was reasonably regular, dived down into the Treasury until the statute threatened to cut off their fingers.

MERCER JUDGESHIP.

CANDIDATES FOR THE VACANCY URGING THEIR CLAIMS.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, PA., December 5.—A number of gentlemen, lawyers and business men from Mercer county, are in the city looking after the appointment of a Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Judge McDermitt. The candidates for the appointment are S. S. Mehard, Beriah Magoffin and Samuel Griffith. The interests of Mr. Mehard are represented by James A. Stranahan, who has petitions largely signed by members of the bar and the business men. Mr. Magoffin is represented by Messrs. J. G. White, E. P. Gillespie, C. W. Whistler, P. J. Pierce and John R. Packard. They will also submit, on behalf of their candidate, a numerously signed petition and a number of telegrams and letters of indorsement. Mr. Griffith's case will be presented by his two sons, S. B. and William, young lawyers, who will make the best possible use of the liberal supply of documents and indorsements they have to offer. The contest is an interesting one, and though intense, is not distinguished by hot blood or bad feeling. The delegation had an audience with the Governor to-day, and will again appear before him to-morrow. James A. Stranahan has been urged to enter the field himself, and it is given out in a confidential way that he can have the place for the asking.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The State Debt—Mahone Called Upon to Resign.

RICHMOND, VA., December 5.—The General Assembly met at noon. Both Houses elected Democratic officers. Gov. Cameron's message deals mainly with State affairs. In the matter of the public debt he refers at length to the workings of the Riddleberger act, and recommends the requirements of the bill be all carried out by the present Legislature, and further legislation be adopted to increase its effectiveness. The Governor says investigation should be had in relation to the Danville riot. Witnesses should be allowed to testify, should be made to testify, and the truth should be made apparent, so the Commonwealth of Virginia should be placed before the world as one of the States which tries crime, no matter who may be the criminal. A resolution was introduced in the Senate calling upon Senator Mahone to resign. The preamble consists of a sharp arraignment of the Senator.

CROP OUTLOOK.

Wheat in Kansas and Nebraska in a Flourishing Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 5.—The *Live Stock Indicator* to-morrow will publish reports from about eighty counties in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Southeastern Nebraska and Southwestern Iowa, unanimous in showing that winter wheat is going into winter in a rank, vigorous condition, probably never before equaled. The acreage is increased, especially so in Kansas. Opinions differ widely concerning corn. The general tenor, however, of the present crop equals any previous year, though the quality in many localities is below the average. Weather has been unfavorable to drying on the cob. Hogs are fat and feeders seem abundant, and the prospect is good for a full supply for this market throughout the winter season.

How to Make Cheese.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—The second days' session of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association was very successful. The display of dairy implements is large and interesting. Prof. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y., delivered an address on cheese and cheese making. He said cheese was a luxury, not a necessity, and therefore the most important product of the dairy. He criticised severely the lack of knowledge of cheese-makers, saying they do not know why rennet must be used. Cheese of commerce goes on the market too soon. In answer to a question whether, if he wanted to keep cheese sixty or ninety days, high acid cheese would be preferable, said it would not.

The Murraysville Rioters.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, December 5.—Judge Hunter, of this county, yesterday decided to release the Murraysville rioters, Bowser excepted, on bail. Milton Weston, Blakely, Crawford, Johnston and Remaley were held in $8,000 each; the two Hahns, $5,000 each, and Long, Kiehl, Earnest, McFarland, Crookston, Jones, McQuaide, Lewis and Carter in $3,000 each. Hirsch, McGarr, Sloan and Miller in $1,000 each. Lewis, Kiehl, Hirsch, McQuaide and L. Hahn furnished the necessary bail immediately and were released.

A Coal Miner Killed.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CONNELLSVILLE, December 5.—A. A. Chidester was killed by a fall of coal in the H. C. Frick & Co.'s mines at Broad Ford. A tremendous mass of coal fell on him, crushing him to death in an instant. He was a single man, twenty-eight years of age.

NO JURY.

A Day's Fruitless Work in the Nutt Case.

Only Three Jurors Secured Out of Eighty.

The Surprising Fixedness of Opinion Avowed.

A Motion for Change of Venue Granted,

And the Case Ordered to Be Removed to Allegheny County for Trial.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, December 5, 1883.—"If it please the Court," said Mr. Playford, addressing Judge Willson this morning, "I move for the admission to this bar of the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Mr. A. M. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Swartzwelder having been previously admitted."

Judge Willson—Formal admissions will be waived, and the gentlemen admitted to practice.

This was the first step to-day in the trial of James Nutt for the killing of N. L. Dukes. A motion to the same effect in behalf of D. F. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, was made by District Attorney Johnston, and the Judge made the same reply as in the other case.

Soon after the Court House bell had rung the court room doors were thrown open, and the crowd that had been waiting on the stairways and in the corridors and out on the pavement in front hurriedly poured in and eagerly claimed the first available seats. Then the lawyers in the case began to come in. Mr. Swartzwelder first, followed by Mr. Playford, who was accompanied by Major Brown and Senator Voorhees. The tall form of the latter, as he came down the aisle, was the object of curious attention to the hundreds who have heard of the distinguished lawyer and orator, but had never seen him. He is a larger man than Mr. Playford, his portly colleague, but in general appearance they bear a noteworthy resemblance to each other. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Boyle sauntered in shortly, Judge Willson took his seat on the bench, with Judge-elect Ingram at his side, and then Crier Austin's mellifluous voice formally announced to the spectators that the several courts of Fayette county were open.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONER.

James Nutt was brought in from jail and seated at the counsel table which stands at the end of the Judge's bench. He was accompanied by his mother, dressed and veiled in deepest black, who took a seat beside him. Mr. Playford shook hands with him, and introduced him to his counsel from abroad, Senator Voorhees shaking hands with him and his mother in courtly style. The formal arraignment of the prisoner next took place, and was managed by Prothonotary Searight in good shape. It was the same as in all murder cases. Nutt's reply to the question how he would be tried, "By God and my country," was given with a tremor of the lips which barely suggested that he was laboring under considerable suppressed agitation. The young fellow looks surprisingly well after all, considering the length of time he has been imprisoned and the sanitary condition of the jail in which he is confined. Jas. Wells, brother of Mrs. Nutt, sits near her, and reclining in a chair against a window sill just behind them is Stephen Nutt, brother of the late Capt. Nutt.

THE FRIENDS OF DUKES.

At the table of the counsel for the prosecution is Asbury Struble, step-father of the late Dukes. The long points of his old fashioned linen collar stick out like threatening interrogation points on each side of his sharp chin, and in his hands he holds a faded bell-crowned tile of ancient design. It barely antedates in architectural antiquity the massive plug of the Hon. Marshal Rutan. It is not old and discolored because Mr. Struble is unable to replace it with a new one, but because he is no longer gay and stylish. Mr. Struble is one of the first citizens of Fayette county in wealth and intelligence, and takes an active interest in the public affairs of the community in which he lives. Lewis Dukes is also an interested spectator of the proceedings. When everything of a preliminary character had been disposed of the tedious work of questioning jurors touching their eligibility to serve in this case was commenced. There are 80 jurors in the panel. For the first hour or two the audience manifested a rather lively interest in the examination, after which its sameness made it monotonous. This, however, was broken occasionally by the efforts of counsel on one side or the other to have sworn some juror who they thought would favor their side.

CALLED BUT NOT CHOSEN.

The juror first called was Wm. A. Stewart, a clerk of George township, who was rejected because he holds a rather decided opinion in the matter. This instance was reproduced over and over again. Every juror in the panel but one had read and talked of the case, and his mind entertained either an impression or opinion. Most of them frankly confessed their views were so determinedly fixed that they could not try the case impartially. It was evident from the knowledge which the attorneys displayed touching the social and political standing of every juror, the character of the influences about him likely to shape his course in this case, and their information as to opinions which certain ones were reported to have openly expressed, that the entire list had been canvassed with the most diligent care. This was manifest first when Thos. J. Conn, a merchant at Smithfield, in George township, was examined. He was not prejudiced against capital punishment, had no opinion which evidence could not remove, and altogether seemed to be eligible, when District Attorney Johnson asked him if he had not publicly said that he would like to serve in this case so that he could acquit the prisoner. He did not get to reply before Mr. Swartzwelder interposed.

"I object," said Mr. S. "The juror has said he would be governed by the evidence, and that is sufficient."

The Court—Does the District Attorney desire to impeach the witness?

Mr. Johnson said that such was was the case, and repeated his question to Mr. Conn.

Mr. Playford—The District Attorney should name in his question the person to whom Mr. Conn expressed the sentiment attributed to him.

Mr. Johnston did not do this, and the juror was stood aside.

AN EDITOR DRAWS A LUCKY NUMBER.

The first juror sworn was the twenty-eighth called, William A. McDowell, of Uniontown. Mr. McDowell was for ten years or more editor of the *Genius of Liberty*, the leading Democratic paper of this county. He is a graduate of Yale College, a gentleman of intelligence, and extensive travel and experience. Owing to ill-health he relinquished editorial duties, and is not now actively engaged in any business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At one o'clock, when Court adjourned for dinner, 58 of the 80 jurors had been called. But one, Mr. McDowell, had been sworn, and but four, Thos. J. Conn and John Conn, both of George township, Henry Stout, of Connellsville, and Martin Mitchell, of Stewart township, had been stood aside by the prosecution. Mr. Patterson challenged John Conn for cause, but the Court overruled the challenge, Conn having sworn that he could try the cause impartially.

Afternoon Session.

One after another the remaining jurors were called when court had convened after dinner, and one after another they disqualified themselves by saying their opinions were so strong they would hardly be able to remove them fully enough to deal out even-handed justice. Shortly before three o'clock the panel was exhausted, and Thomas J. Conn, the first juror stood aside, was again called up. Mr. Playford said it was for the prosecution to state whether they would accept him or not. This the prosecution desired to avoid, and sought to further interrogate Conn as to his opinion in the matter, in order to get ground for a challenge, but the court ruled against this on the ground that they had already examined and passed him, and could not now question him further on that score. The Commonwealth were very active in their efforts to escape facing the issue, but they had to do it, and District Attorney Johnson cut the knot by peremptorily challenging him. Of the three other jurors stood aside, Martin Mitchell, of Stewart township, John Conn, of George township, and Henry Stout, of Connellsville, the latter was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution, and the other two were sworn. This made three secured out of the panel of eighty.

A CHANGE OF VENUE.

Since noon it had been whispered about within the bar of the court room that, in the event of failure to obtain a jury, the defense would move for a change of venue. This was verified when, upon the exhaustion of the panel, Mr. Playford addressed the Court and said he desired to make a motion for transfer of the case to another county.

He stated it was very clear to his mind that it would be impossible to get a jury in the case, owing to the agitation and excitement relative to it which prevails throughout the county. It has been shown that, with less than half a dozen exceptions, every juror on the present panel has an opinion so decided as to disqualify him from service. It would be necessary to summon 300 or 400 more electors, and it was doubtful whether even from that number it would be possible to get a jury. The eighty who were summoned were notified a month ago, and naturally had refrained since then from talking about the case. If but three were chosen from that number, and under such circumstances, how many more would be necessary to yield a jury? Another panel could not be summoned in less than two or three days, and it would be out of the question to choose from the electors in town, or present in the court room, because they are thoroughly enlisted on one side or the other, and were drawn here by their sympathies, for which reason they are disqualified. On these grounds he moved for a change of venue. Mr. Playford then read from the law bearing upon the matter, and said that he based his application upon the clause permitting a change when there has been an unsuccessful effort to get a jury.

SENATOR VOORHEES' REMARKS.

The only speech during the day by Senator Voorhees was in support of the position of Mr. Playford. He said he had watched with much curious interest the examination of the jurors, and was deeply impressed with the magnitude and depth of the public feeling which it was clear existed in this case. Of course it had not been disclosed to him on which side this feeling ran, but that did not matter, since it proved very conclusively that neither the Commonwealth nor the prisoner could secure that degree of fairness necessary to a satisfactory result. The mind of a juror should in his estimation be as a sheet of blank paper, ready to receive first impressions. The argument of Mr. Voorhees was brief, and was listened to with the closest attention by all in the room. His dignified and measured speech and easy flow of well chosen words captivated the ear and pleased the mind.

When he had concluded, a formal application for a change, as required by the law, signed by the prisoner, was then submitted to the Court, supported by the affidavit of James Wells, young Nutt's uncle, that a fair trial could not be secured in this county.

The Commonwealth, when asked by the Court what they had to say touching the application, signified that they had no desire to oppose it, as it was as evident to them as to the other side that a jury would be procured with difficulty, and a fair and impartial trial attended with numerous obstacles.

WHERE?

Judge Willson accordingly granted the application. The next question was to fix the county to which the change should be made. The attorneys on both sides held a conference, but were unable to agree. The court was then appealed to for a decision. Major Brown argued in favor of Allegheny county. He said young Nutt had now been in prison since the 13th of last June, and was anxious to have his trial over. Under the law he was entitled to a speedy trial, and since it was manifest he could not be tried at all fairly in Fayette county, there was certainly no other county where he could get a trial so speedily as in Allegheny county. There the Criminal Court is in session eleven months of the year, and he had no doubt that an arrangement could be effected by which the prisoner could be tried in Pittsburgh in two or three weeks. On the other hand, if the change were made to Greene, Washington, Westmoreland or Somerset, there could be no trial before next March, which would be unfair to the prisoner in the way of lengthening his term of imprisonment. Moreover, Allegheny county had other advantages which should argue strongly in its favor. It is more accessible, and able to provide better facilities and accommodations in every respect than could be secured elsewhere.

SAYS NAY TO ALLEGHENY.

Mr. Patterson, for the Commonwealth, vehemently resisted the Allegheny county proposition, and argued that the same conditions which made the selection of a jury a difficult if not an impossible task in Fayette county exist in an intensified degree in Allegheny county. He held that the Pittsburgh newspapers, which have published so many columns of news and comment touching this matter, were largely responsible for the sentiment of prejudice in Fayette county, and under such circumstances that sentiment would naturally be even stronger in Allegheny county. In the other adjoining or convenient counties, where only weekly papers are published, the feeling would not be so widespread nor so strong, and the probability of obtaining a jury absolutely free from any taint of prejudice would be much fairer.

District Attorney Johnston said he had nothing to add to the argument of Mr. Patterson, further than to say that, while he was emphatically opposed to Allegheny county, he had no choice as to any of the other counties mentioned.

IT GOES TO ALLEGHENY.

Judge Willson said he was disposed to favor Allegheny county because of its ready accessibility, and the conveniences not elsewhere obtainable which it would afford to the many witnesses and others in attendance. As to Mr. Patterson's arguments touching the press, he thought the Pittsburgh papers circulated as largely in other counties as in Fayette. Furthermore, he believed the prejudice in Fayette county was due more to events which had transpired previous to the killing of Dukes than to anything the newspapers had published. He accordingly made an order removing the cause to Allegheny county for trial. Prior to doing this, however, he said he was surprised at the fixedness of the opinions of the jurors on the panel. It had disclosed to him a state of public feeling in the county of which he had not been cognizant. He had thought a panel of eighty would yield at least nine jurors, but only three had been obtained instead.

As soon as the change of venue had been ordered the court room, which had theretofore been quiet, that the arguments might be heard, resounded with the buzz of subdued conversation. Each man whispered his opinion to his neighbor, and received a whispered opinion in return. The general sentiment here is the defense scored a very substantial victory, and that young Nutt's prospects of acquittal will be greatly enhanced in Allegheny county. This is based on the belief that, outside of Fayette county, the feeling is practically a unit in his behalf.

SENATOR VOORHEES TO MRS. NUTT.

Walking up to Mrs. Nutt, who was standing by her son on the eve of returning home, Senator Voorhees took her by the hand and said to her in the tenderest of confident tones—

"Now, my dear Mrs. Nutt, don't be uneasy nor anxious. We will have your boy back with you in two or three weeks."

The prisoner himself seemed very well pleased over the termination to the day's proceedings, and smiled and shook hands pleasantly with all who addressed him. But he engaged in no conversation. He never was a talker. That is a burden which he leaves to others. Shy, diffident and reserved when a lad, these characteristics distinguish him as strongly now as ever.

The date of trial in Allegheny county will not be known until after consultation with the officials there.

JUDGE CURTIS

REFUSES TO JOIN IN THE PROSECUTION OF YOUNG NUTT.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

UNIONTOWN, December 4.—Following is the text of the telegram of Judge Curtis:

"When I telegraphed that I would come to Uniontown, I thought you wanted me for the defense. Under no circumstances would I join in the prosecution of the boy. Money cannot tempt me. I believe he did right. You or I would have done the same. I hope he will be acquitted. With the able bar that represent the defense the result ought to be in no doubt.

"G. M. CURTIS."

BRITISH VENGEANCE.

Fifteen Persons Indicted at Dublin for the Murder of Mrs. Smythe.

President Arthur Accused of Bidding for the Irish Vote.

DUBLIN, December 5.—In the Court of Assizes to-day a true bill was found against Elliott, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Smythe, the wife of a Westmeath landlord, who was shot dead while returning from church.

True bills were also found for conspiracy to murder against fourteen others in connection with this murder. Three men, arrested for complicity in this affair, were discharged.

O'Donnell's solicitor is endeavoring to induce the jury to sign a memorial to the Home Secretary asking him to commute the death sentence of O'Donnell. Some of the jurymen are willing to sign the paper, but it is expected the majority will decline.

NATIONALISTS BOLD AS EVER.

T. M. Healy, M. P., presided at the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League to-day. The Secretary announced £1,000 had been received from America since the last meeting. Mr. Biggar referred to J. O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, as the James Carey of Irish politics, and added no Irishman had a chance of a Government station who did not first become a traitor to the interests of Ireland. T. S. Sullivan, referring to the action of the Government in proclaiming Newry, said it had been the custom of Nationalists not to interfere with Orange celebrations, but that henceforth when Orange meetings were announced Nationalists would probably hold counter-meetings, and thus compel the Government to proclaim both. He attributed the present unhappy state of affairs to the recent tour of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The *Liberto* says it believes M. Ferry's negotiation with Marquis Tseng aim at the conclusion of a treaty on the basis of the formation of a neutral one between China and Annam. The same paper asserts Earl Granville informed Marquis Tseng if China does not make important concessions England will leave France complete liberty of action.

A ROSY VIEW OF CANADA.

BIRMINGHAM, December 5.—Lord Lorne delivered a long lecture here last evening upon Canada and its products. He particularly praised the salubrity of the climate, and said fevers which were too common in the United States were unknown within the boundaries of the Dominion. He lauded Canada as a field for emigration, and expatiated upon the marvelous progress made by the various towns. He concluded by saying the Canadian people are thoroughly devoted to the mother country, otherwise they would long ago have discarded their allegiance, of which they are proud. With the Dominion of Canada and Australian colonies in close relations, England need never fear her proud position in the world will be shaken or questioned.

SECRET VOTING IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, December 5.—The lower House of the Prussian Diet, having under discussion a motion to introduce secret voting at elections for members of the Diet and communal bodies, Von Pullhamer, Minister of the Interior, opposed the motion. He declared the results of secret voting in elections for the Reichstag had been disappointing. The Government would, therefore, consider whether to propose to the Bundsrath the abolition of that system of voting for the Reichstag.

ARTHUR'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 5.—The *Times* thinks President Arthur's message somewhat colorless, and sees a bid for the Irish vote in the language used in regard to pauper immigrants. The press generally express disappointment that the President did not recommend reductions in the tariff this session. All, however, refer to the picture the message presents of the great prosperity of the United States.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

HONG KONG, December 5.—Admiral Peng Yun Lin, at Canton, has notified all the Foreign Ministers that war with France is imminent, and is massing all the available land and sea forces for the protection of Canton. The Admiral holds France answerable for precipitating war, and warns neutral powers to observe the treaty stipulations and rules of international law.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A Woman Deliberately Throws Herself in Front of a Moving Train.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CONNELLSVILLE, December 5.—A woman named Lyons, a resident of Gibson, a few miles east of here, met her death this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio road, under circumstances which give it the appearance of a suicide. She started out early, accompanied by a five-year-old son, to gather coal along the road. When a shifter backing several cars down approached her she stepped upon the track and was knocked down, run over and cut to pieces. She leaves a family of small children in destitute circumstances.

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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE,

The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover Blossom, etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

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As an invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach bitters has received the most positive indorsement from eminent physicians, and has long occupied a foremost rank among standard proprietary remedies. Its properties as an alterative of disordered conditions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and a preventive of malarial diseases are no less renowned.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1884.

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THE OHIO FARMER, published at Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the oldest and very best Agricultural and Family Journals of America. It has been established thirty-six years, is a 16-page, 64-column weekly, with frequent 16-column supplements, giving to its readers about 3,700 columns of the most valuable, reliable, interesting and instructive matter in a year, at only

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O'DONNELL CONVICTED.

The Jury Find Him Guilty and the Judge Sentences Him to Death.

Cheers for Ireland and Curses for England His Reply.

LONDON, November 30.—In anticipation of the trial of Carey's slayer, commencing at the Old Bailey to-day, the prisoner was taken from his cell at Millbank and placed in the prison van, where two policemen sat with him holding loaded revolvers in their hands. Another constable rode on the back step, also holding a revolver in full view. Two others, similarly armed, rode beside the driver, while six mounted constables, with swords drawn, took up their positions, beside the vehicle. On leaving Millbank the cavalcade set out at a smart trot through Westminster, where stationary police at once diverted the traffic to afford a clear way. Passing Westminster the horses were urged to a gallop along the Thames embankment, and then again slowed to a trot through Newbridge street and Ludgate hill to the Old Bailey.

Two sheriffs and several aldermen occupied seats upon the bench. The small court room was crowded. Several ladies were present. No one was admitted without a ticket. The approaches were thronged. Charles Russell, A. M. Sullivan, Solicitor Guy and Roger A. Pryor were present as counsel for O'Donnell. Henry James, Attorney General, and Poland and R. S. Wright appeared for the Government.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

O'Donnell entered the dock from the adjoining prison surrounded by officers, and seemed unconcerned. He stood very erect at first, then he bowed his head, clasped his hands, quietly cast glances at his counsel and closely watched the jurors as called. After the reading of the charge, O'Donnell took a seat and leaned over and whispered to his counsel for a few moments.

The jury is a very intelligent one, composed of men of middle and mature age. There is no excitement outside of the court house, there are but few people there, and they are mostly of the respectable class. A large police force is guarding the court.

Russell, of O'Donnell's counsel, demanded that the witnesses be excluded from the court room. The jury being called, the clerk asked O'Donnell if he had any objections to any of them. O'Donnell replied: "I trust to my solicitor for that." While the jury was being completed O'Donnell seemed amused and exchanged greetings with Pryor. None of the jurymen were challenged.

THE CASE OPENED.

Henry James, Attorney General, opened the case for the Government. He described Carey's departure from England and voyage to Cape Town, and said there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner embarked on the steamer Kinfauns Castle to kill Carey, but the new witness, Cubitt, would testify that at Cape Town he gave the prisoner, at his urgent request, a rough sketch of Carey, and that the prisoner remarked upon receiving it, "I'll shoot him."

The Attorney General repeated the details of the murder of Carey and pressed upon the jury that the act was not committed in self defense, but was a wilful and premeditated murder. He enjoined the jury to not allow any feeling against Carey to prejudice them in their consideration of the case.

O'Donnell listened closely to the address of the Attorney General. He has been allowed the use of tobacco, which he chews freely in the dock.

LONDON, December 1.—The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of Carey was resumed to-day. The court room was crowded, with but few persons outside the building. Mr. Pryor sat behind Charles Russell, senior counsel for O'Donnell. The prisoner's brother was present. O'Donnell appeared calm. General Pryor stated that he had resolved to apply for a hearing in the case of O'Donnell and force an explicit refusal to his application, but the other counsel in the case gave in writing their opinion that the appearance of an American lawyer sent by Irish Americans would be fatal to the prisoner. They further stated that if an application was made they would surrender their briefs. General Pryor finally consulted O'Donnell, who decided to abide by the opinion of Messrs. Russell and Sullivan.

Walter Young, of Port Elizabeth, the cab driver, was called for the defense. He testified that he frequently drove the Carey family around Port Elizabeth and they ought to know him. When Mrs. Carey and her son, Tom, denied knowing him he was panic-stricken. He once said to Tom Carey at Port Elizabeth: "You are a fine fellow. Why didn't you shoot O'Donnell when he shot you father?" Tom answered: "I had no revolver. I went to get it, but when I went there it was gone, because my father had it." Witness had mentioned this to other cab drivers. On cross-examination he did not materially change his testimony. No other witness was called for the defense.

After speeches by counsel, Judge Denman charged the jury dead against the prisoner.

THE JURY OUT.

Upon the completion of the Judge's charge the jury, at 7 P. M., retired and deliberated. When the jury first retired O'Donnell stood up in the dock and looked about with great composure. The jury first returned to ask if a man had a deadly weapon in his hand and another thought he was about to use it against him and shot the former, would it be manslaughter or murder? The Judge replied that it could be neither; but he asked: Where was the evidence of any act done by Carey which induced O'Donnell to think Carey meant to shoot him?

When the jury had retired Sullivan expressed a doubt whether the Judge had not given a wrong direction to the minds of the jury by the question. Judge Denman asked Sullivan if he could suggest where such evidence was.

When the jury returned a second time they asked the Judge the meaning of "malice aforethought." The Judge carefully defined the law of murder bearing upon that point as applied to the present case, quoting authorities in support of his definition and application. The jury again retired and returned in four minutes with a verdict of wilful murder.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

When Judge Denman asked O'Donnell if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, O'Donnell made no reply. The Judge then passed the sentence of death in the usual form. The prisoner now wanted to speak. The Judge, however, ordered his removal and the police seized him, when O'Donnell held up his right hand, fingers extended, and shouted, "Three cheers for old Ireland." "Good-bye United States," "To hell with the British and the British Crown." "It is a plot made up by the Crown." The prisoner, shouting, cursing and struggling, was forcibly removed by the police amid a most fearful confusion and slamming of doors. The action of O'Donnell caused the greatest excitement and surprise, as he had previously gained the sympathy of the audience by his good behavior.

O'DONNELL IN PRISON.

LONDON, December 2.—On leaving the dock last night O'Donnell, guarded by a strong escort, walked with a firm and unhesitating step to the cell for condemned prisoners. He was intensely excited but maintained an air of defiance and continued to anathematize England and the English people and laws. On reaching the cell O'Donnell, by a strong effort, regained his habitual composure. The Catholic Chaplain of the prison soon visited the prisoner and remained closeted with him a long time. The visit had a soothing effect on the prisoner. After a refreshing night's sleep, O'Donnell ate a hearty breakfast, and conversed freely with the wardens. He expressed no surprise at the verdict, although he confessed the jury's hesitation inspired him with a hope he might escape the extreme penalty of the law.

A MOTHER'S CRIME.

She Cuts the Throats of Her Two Children and Her Own.

BALTIMORE, November 30.—About noon to-day Mrs. Riall, married, living on Biddle street, cut the throats of her two girl children, aged respectively four years and eighteen months, and then cut her own throat. The children soon died. The mother, though yet alive is not expected to recover. She says she does not want to live. Domestic infelicity preyed upon her mind. The family occupies a good position. Mrs. Riall is about twenty-eight years old.

Another Baltimore dispatch gives this account of the tragedy: Laura Riall, wife of John R. Riall, this morning murdered her two girls, aged two and five years, and cut her own throat. At an early hour the mother of Mrs. Riall learned her daughter was not well. Later she thought she detected the smell of gas, Mrs. Riall said it was not so. Assistance was summoned and the door broken open, when Mrs. Riall was found standing in the middle of the room in her night dress, blood running from her throat. The children were both dead, lying on a bed. She had cut all the arteries and veins in the left wrist of each, and they soon bled to death. Mrs. Riall could not speak, but with a pencil wrote she did not want to live. Her husband, a traveling salesman was absent from home.

Mrs. Riall had never shown evidences of insanity, but complained very much because of the long and frequent absences of her husband from home. She is still alive to-night, but there is no probability she can recover. She is about 28 years of age.

Jewish and Christian Marriages in Hungary.

The Hungarian Diet has passed a bill, in one branch, permitting civil marriages of Jews and Christians, and legalizing civil marriages contracted in foreign countries. The fact that marriages between Jews and Christians have heretofore been illegal in Hungary, gives one an idea of the separation existing in that country between the Jews and the rest of the community. Thirty-five years ago—that is to say, until the Revolution of 1848—Jews in Hungary, and in the Austrian Empire generally, were not even allowed, except in limited numbers, to marry among themselves. Only so many permissions were granted annually to the dwellers in the Ghetto or Judengasse; and these were generally obtained through favor, purchasable at high rates, of Government officials. Couples to whom the permission was denied used often to get married secretly in the synagogue. But the children in these cases were illegitimate. Hungary, one of the freest countries in Europe, is just now the only one except Russia, absolutely the most despotic, in which Jews and Christians cannot intermarry. But though marriages between Jews and Christians are not tolerated in Russia, marriages of Christian men to converted Jewesses and of Christian women to converted Jews are, by a droll piece of legislation, specially encouraged. Marriage for the fourth time is in a general way illegal. But a thrice-married man or woman enterprising enough to stand a forth time the hazzard of the altar, may do so on accepting as a matrimonial partner a convert from the Jewish faith.

Instantly Relieved.

Mrs. Ann Lacour, of New Orleans, La., writes: —I have a son who has been sick for two years; he has been attended by our leading physicians, but all to no purpose. This morning he had his usual spell of coughing, and was so greatly prostrated in consequence, that death seemed imminent. We had in the house a bottle of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS purchased by my husband, who noticed your advertisement yesterday. We administered it according to directions, and he was instantly relieved.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

—Miss Hanson, the belle of Maple Park, Ill., hanged herself in a corn crib on Wednesday last, because her lover was addicted to whisky and her father would not let her marry him. She left a note saying she was broken-hearted and hoped to meet her lover in heaven.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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ABOUT THE MORMONS.

Gov. Murray, of Utah, on the Condition of the Saints and Gentiles.

Proposes the Suppression of Mormondom in a Thorough Manner.

Governor Eli H. Murray is Chief Magistrate in the Territory of Utah. He was sent there nearly three years ago by the President, and with his family took his lares and penates, his horses and his effects in general for the purpose of settlement. There he has lived and lives. In the face of a great evil which is daily growing greater, and a vast power which is yearly augmenting in strength, Governor Murray, the authorized representative of the dignity and sovereignty of the United States among a people who, he declares, are hostile to the Government of the United States, becomes a picturesque and interesting feature. He is a native of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, and a half-brother of Governor Crittenden, of Missouri. He is on an official visit East to report to the Secretary of the Interior all he has seen, encountered, accomplished, and attempted in that priest-ridden section of the land, concerning which the ordinary reader knows one thing only and that is that men are there permitted as many wives and families as they care to take. Governor Murray pays but little attention to this fact. It is one of the minor ills attending a state of affairs most alarming. Yesterday he was encountered in New York, and asked to give the results of his observations and experience. In response to a question, Governor Murray said: "According to the last census our population was 144,000. I judge it to be in the neighborhood of 150,000 now, of which 110,000 are Mormons."

"Are these Mormons, as a rule, well off?"

"In that respect our community is like any other. Some are very rich and some are very poor."

"But is there no general division of the funds?"

"Not at all. The Church is in no sense a co-operative association; it is a systematic government. It collects tithes and taxes precisely as any government, and on these the leaders live in fine style, supporting themselves, their families and the cumbersome machinery of their great and rapidly growing organization."

"Of what benefit is it to the common people, then, to pay tithes?"

"They expect no benefit in this world, and are quite content in the hope of reward in the next. You must remember that they believe religiously what is taught them. They know perfectly well that their social standing, their personal comfort, their easy living, their very existence, in fact, depend upon their obeying the rules of the Church, prominent among which is the payment of taxes. In fact, to pay tithes, to live regularly and obey the priesthood are the three cardinal principles inbred in the Mormon mind. The consequence is that these tithes and taxes are paid with an amazing regularity which, if followed in some other places I might mention, would make very considerable difference in the disposition of civic burdens."

"About how much, Governor, is collected by the Church?"

"Well, of late years they are concealing the amount. They are extremely and wisely reticent about their monetary affairs, and there is no avenue open to me or to the General Government leading to a justifiable investigation thereof, so that we really know nothing about it. It is obvious, however, and a sensible inference if it were not patent, that with the growth of the Mormon population, the expansion of its scope and the increasing vigor of its existence, the amount of its revenues must proportionably increase. I cannot say that Mormons have much fear of anybody; they certainly have no respect for any law; but in this matter affecting their pecuniary standing they seem to dread any publicity."

"Who is the chief apostle now?"

"John Taylor, an English or Scotchman. He is an elderly person, in the neighborhood of 70, one way or the other, of rather fine presence, a shrewd, calculating, politic person, fond of control, and just the kind of man to utilize the superstition and fanaticism of the ignorant people with whom he has to deal."

"Is he much married?"

"Very much. He has a number of wives—I do not know precisely how many—who occupy different houses in Salt Lake."

"Children?"

"Yes. I am not familiar with his domestic affairs beyond the general fact known to everybody, that he is a polygamist with several families. I have met him casually, and am not disposed to underrate his ability. Men who deal with him find him shrewd in bargain, careful in dealing and exacting in matters of routine. It is fair to say that for the time in which he rules he is quite equal to what Brigham Young was in the time when he ruled. He is not a man of culture in the broad sense of the word, but is well informed and far superior to his subordinates. He has the reputation of being a fanatic, as of course he must be to retain the position he occupies and command the recognition which is universally conceded him. His rule is particularly rigid, and he is esteemed a strict disciplinarian. He lives in very good style and bears himself with becoming dignity. I have had no occasion to meet him socially, and there is nothing which would bring us together in that way."

"Then, so far as his personality is concerned, with the exception of his bigamy, which is the custom of the country there, Mr. Taylor is a reputable citizen?"

"Well, no man is a reputable citizen who disobeys the laws of the country."

"But, after all, is not polygamy your chief cause of complaint against Mr. Taylor and his people?"

"By no manner of means."

"What then?"

"The establishment of another and different Government intended to meet all the requirements of a Territorial Government. The establishment, in fact, of a hierarchy in the United States territory, with Bishops in control, with ordinary courts and appellant courts. A combination to defy the laws of Congress has long continued in Utah. This conspiracy led to open rebellion at one time, and still avails and defeats the plain will of Congress and the President and the adjudication of the Supreme Court."

"You desire the people of the United States to learn that the chief danger to the National Government is that which is to come from an organized sovereignty in Utah, whose every action is hostile, and whose continuous attitude is defiant?"

"Yes; a sovereignty now strong and gaining every year."

"And that the one remedy?"

"Is to abolish the Legislature, repeal the organic act, and appoint a Territorial council."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

T. G. MERRILL, a mining engineer, says that this year's product of the Montana gold mines will reach $15,000,000.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON telegraphed from Peoria, Ill., yesterday: "My voice is improving, but I shall not act this week by doctor's advice."

"YES," the Nebraska farmer said, "barbed wire fence is expensive; but the hired man doesn't stop to rest every time he has to climb it."

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it is reported, will winter in Southern California in order to keep out of the range of Presidential lightning.

MADAME MODJESKA never destroys a dress even if it be worn threadbare, but sends it home to Poland and has it stored away, "as relics for the coming generations to ponder over."

MATTHEW HOPKINS, a Texas lawyer of excellent reputation, died at Austin a few days ago of "a broken heart," caused by the mysterious disappearance of his wife. Mrs. Hopkins is said to have eloped.

PRINCE BISMARCK has now ordered all the publications of the Imperial Statistical Office to be printed in German type. These are much circulated in other countries, and the order causes great annoyance.

GEN. LEWIS B. PARSONS, who in 1860 was the Democratic candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Illinois, recently sent from his farm, near Flora, direct to the New York market, for shipment to Europe, 171 steers from a herd of over 400 on his farm. The shipment yielded him nearly $13,000 net profit.

THE female base ball players, stranded in St. Louis, are in a desperate situation. The railroads hold their trunks for transportation, so that they have nothing to wear, the landlord of the hotel where they are registered threatens to eject them, and the Mayor of the city refuses to assist them.

A NUMBER of London capitalists have promised M. O. Wilcox, of Mount Airy, Ga., $200,000, to be used in developing the gold fields in Lumpkin and White counties, Ga. In the southern part of the gold territory several companies are mining with hydraulic power; but the cost has been greater than the product.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* asks: "Is Mr. Matthew Arnold the only one of the distinguished Englishmen now in the States who needed lessons in elocution? The British public would owe American audiences a real debt of gratitude if they could persuade Mr. Irving also to learn how to speak English in a manner understood by the people."

That Husband of Mine

Is threatens the man he was before he began using Wells' Health Renewer. $1. Druggists.

"Buchu-paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

—One of the most interesting of the exhibits at the recent London Fisheries Exposition was the boat in which Grace Darling, the lighthouse keeper's daughter, saved nine lives from a wreck off the Forforshire coast, some forty years ago.

FOR any discoloration of the skin, *Perfecto* is an infallible cure.

AN aged colored couple in Terre Haute, Ind., who have had twenty-five children, four of whom were killed in the war, decline a pension, saying that the Government had done enough for them in emancipating their race.

No Use in Looking.

Around before you see the largest selection in ladies and gent's fancy velvet slippers, at from $1 up, at G. SIMEN'S, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. de1-52&W

THE time lock on the safe of the bank in Cunningham, Mo., having run down, the bank's officers had to send the safe to the factory in which it was made. They suspended business until it was returned.

HOTEL ITEMS.

Some ten years ago, while at the Reed House, Erie, Pa., I was taken sick with the spotted fever, and was very low; my back and spine seemed to be affected with terrible pains in kidneys and back. Fourteen days I laid, and could hardly stir, and suffered the most intense agony imaginable. My feet and limbs were bloated; my water was very unnatural, a deep red color and brick-dust deposit, and I was fast loosing strength and vitality. The doctors treated me, but with no benefit, and I used many different medicines that had been recommended. None of them did me any good until I used Hunt's Remedy, as my attention was called to the case of Hon. Joshua Futhill, of East Saginaw, Mich., a similar case to mine, he being cured of a severe case of Bright's disease. I purchased a bottle, and used it according to directions. I began to gain in strength; my water became more natural; the terrible pains in the back and loins were removed; the swelling of my limbs went down. I continued the use of the medicine until I had used in all five (5) bottles; and it has built me up and completely cured me, and I am as sound and healthy as any man of forty-eight years of age, and can attend to my business every day. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to many of my friends here in Buffalo, and it has proved, as in my case, a success with them all.

Gratefully yours,
CHARLES L. WEBB,
Tift House, Buffalo, N. Y.

June 19, 1883.

A CAPTAIN'S COMPLAINT.

Having been troubled for a number of years with a weakness of the kidneys and bladder I used a number of medicines for the complaint, but they did not seem to do me any good. I was reading a notice of Hunt's Remedy, of its wonderful success, and I purchased a bottle at Stevens' drug store, used it according to directions, and I found a great benefit from it. I have only used two bottles, and I can truly say that it is all that is recommended for kidney, liver and bladder affections, and I can recommend it to the public as such.

CAPT. GEORGE BLACKMAN,
With the Union Steamboat Co., 37 Main St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
June 19, 1883.

A Pennsylvania Boor's Act.

(Smethport (McKean county) Miner.)

While Gen. Grant was undergoing a demonstration at Bradford last Friday, he met an unpleasant incident, which will no doubt cause him to remember Bradford with anything but a feeling of pleasure. Among the mob pressing forward to shake hands with him was a burly, powerful man, with a stub thumb on his right hand, by means of which he makes the grip of his right hand very painful. It is one of his pleasant tricks to cause any one with whom he shakes hands to howl with pain. He thought it would be very funny to try his funny tricks on Grant, and did so. The General was not expecting any such expression of hospitality. The grip was as intensely painful as it was unexpected. His face flushed, and it was with difficulty that he could refrain from crying out, but he did, and simply remarked to the "smart Aleck:" "You are no gentleman, sir"—as truthful a remark as he ever made. It is said that if the railing of the car had not been in the way he would have kicked the man in the face. At all events he did no more hand-shaking with the public, and was no doubt pleased to escape any further expressions of Bradford's hospitality.

THE South Carolina Democratic Executive Committee has passed a resolution requesting the Legislature of that State to make an appropriation of $10,000 for the defense of the State officers of election now being prosecuted in the United States Court at Columbia for an alleged violation of the Federal election laws. The parties on trial claim to have simply discharged their duties according to law.

COLONEL FREDERICK T. DENT, Third Artillery, will, on his own application, be placed on the retired list of the army, under the forty years service provision.

Pasty, Sour, Puny and Pallid.

Considering all the ills that attack little children, it is a wonder that any of the poor little youngsters live to grow up.

There are children who are truly objects of pity. They seem almost bloodless. Their cheeks are thin and pinched, their eyes are hollow, and their skin is tightly drawn over their foreheads. There is nothing hearty about them. They do not enjoy their lives. They are suffering from the debility that leads to marasmus. Poor things!

Do a good deed for the pale, poor, puny, pallid child. Hand its mother a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters*. Here is life even for the most delicate, the most debilitated; for the child almost given up for dead. Iron in the blood is what the child needs to bring it up. The little digestive apparatus will recover. The pale cheeks will fill out. The weary groan of the child will be exchanged for the merry prattle of infantile gladness. Your druggist will tell you of the wonderful effects of *Brown's Iron Bitters* on pasty, sour, puny and pallid children.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO the whereabouts of Pauline Blass, nee Sohns, from Goettingen. Henry Zabel, a carpenter, from Nordhausen. Mrs. Charles Doebberthin, saddler's widow. Louise nee Raeck, in 1873 in Wylie street, Pittsburgh. Jacob Kling care of Adam Kail, in Perrysville. Robert Franke, a tinner from Dresden. John Henry Dettler I. Heide, from Lueneburg. Mrs. Gottlieb Bruesinghaus, nee Schilling, from Muelheim-on-the-Rhine. Henry Richter, from Berlin. Address MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, etc., 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 36 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman sts. S. MUNROE

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CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct9

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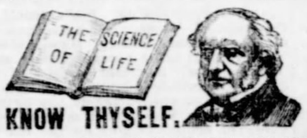

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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary, or professional—than any other work retailed in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. HEAL THYSELF

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URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swellings, rheumatism and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.

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No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver, Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc., rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed.) As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 298 Penn avenue. Address Dr. S. K. LAKE, 298 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

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A SPEEDY CURE WARRANTED—For all private, chronic, urinary, skin and blood diseases, and all such complaints as are brought about by indiscretion or excesses; also female diseases. No mercury used. No cure no pay. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or address Doctors B. & S., Office, 408 Penn avenue, near Union Depot, Pittsburgh Pa. Dr. Bell's French Rose Wash cures in 2 to 4 days.

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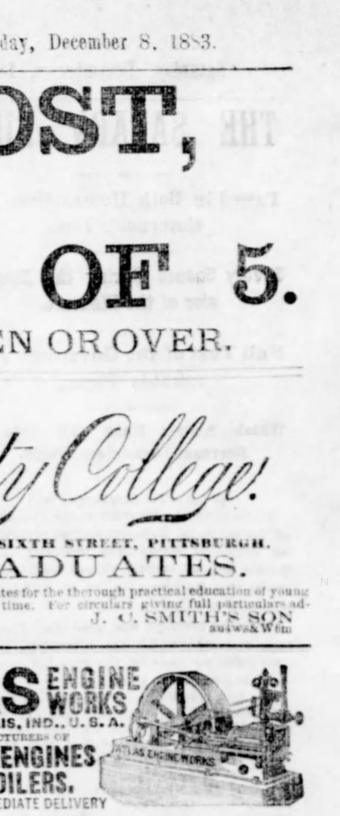

A Mechanical Wonder—Last year we first introduced this CHARMING NOVELTY to the children of America and it is safe to assert that no Toy ever devised attained such immediate popularity. We were then unable to meet promptly the great demand that came upon us, but we shall endeavor this year to fill all orders the day of receipt. **The Doll has been improved in every way since last year.** Instead of the stiff German body as in all imported Dolls, our Doll has an **AMERICAN MADE BODY** with *limber joints*, so that it will sit easily and gracefully in any position. The arm is of **Finest Kid** with separate fingers. These are positively the finest bodies ever put in a Doll. **The Wax Heads** with long hair are of the best French and German make, made especially for this Doll and they are as beautiful as life, long hair, beautiful eyes and delicately tinted cheeks. We consider these the finest Doll's Heads ever imported into this country, and that without the **Wonderful Singing Attachment.** THE DOLL ALONE IS WORTH THE PRICE. THE SINGING ATTACHMENT is concealed within the body (see picture). It is one of the most ingenious inventions of the age. It is a **Perfect Musical Instrument,** finely made, not liable to get out of order and so arranged that a slight pressure causes the Doll to sing one of the following airs: "*Home, sweet home,*" "*There is an angel,*" "*There is a happy land,*" "*Sweet bye and bye,*" "*Bonnie Doon,*" "*America,*" "*Broke Botschaft,*" (German), "*Tell Aunt Rhoda,*" "*Boys in the Army,*" "*Lucy Long,*" "*Coming thro' the Rye,*" "*Grandfather's Clock,*" "*Last Rose of Summer,*" "*Old Folks at Home,*" "*Poppies the Weave,*" "*God save the Queen,*" and others. Expensive vocalizing and talking dolls do not afford the little ones half the pleasure and entertainment that our **Wonderful Singing Doll** does, which is the **Greatest Novelty** in CHILDREN'S TOYS EVER PRODUCED and is the most *beautiful* and *appropriate present* that can be made to a child. We can furnish three sizes, **No. 1, 22 inches high, price $2.75. No. 2, 24 inches high,** larger head, **price $3.25. No. 3, 26 inches high,** OUR BEST DOLL, **price $4.00.** THESE PRICES INCLUDE BOXING. All three sizes are perfect and complete, but the larger the doll the larger the singing attachment and better head. Sent to any address on receipt of price; **one cent extra.** THE TRADE SUPPLIED. Address all orders to **THE MASSACHUSETTS ORGAN CO., No. 57 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.**

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By taking **Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,** which cleanse the Bowels, purify the Blood, and by carrying off all obstructions secure healthy and vigorous action to the Liver.

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A "POOR" RICH MAN.

On a Summer morn—long faded
Into distance of the Past—
In a chamber warm and shaded,
By an awful gloom pervaded,
A "poor" rich man breathed his last.

'Mid the outside beauty lying
Round the fair and stately home,
Sad and lonely he lay dying—
Only Summer winds were sighing,
Only raindrops broke the gloom.

All around was wealth and splendor:
Yet no weeper came to shed
Tears of sorrow, true and tender—
Such as only love can render—
By his solitary bed!

Hirelings, set to watch, had slumbered
As his dying breath he drew,
For they knew his hours were numbered
And they cared not, nor were cumbered
With Love's servings, kind and true.

(Love had stood, perchance, and waited
To receive the dying breath,
Till the agony abated,
Till the spirit worn, belated,
Fled into the arms of Death!)

With observance high and stately,
He was borne unto his tomb,
And hired mourners, all sedately—
Who had laughed aloud so lately—
Wore long faces full of gloom!

While the muffled bells tolled slowly
From the belfrey overhead,
And the "De Profundis" holy,
Sung by voices melancholy,
Sounded, for the silent dead!

Only when his head was covered
With the earth all brown and cold,
Pitying eyes at last discovered
One poor woman's form which hovered
O'er the silent, voiceless mold.

Only one he had forsaken
And betrayed in her lost youth,
Came to mourn—as if o'ertaken
By her grief—as if to wake
Him to honor, love and truth.

Yea, she wept as if despairing,
With a heart by anguish torn,
While the idle crowd, uncaring,
Some with bitter jests unsparing,
Mocked her pallid and forlorn.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE GREAT FRAUD OF '76.

Henry B. Payne, of the Electoral Commission, Tells What He Knows.

The Inside History of the Most Memorable Political Event in the Nineteenth Century.

(Chicago Herald New York Letter.)

Some important and interesting secrets of the Electoral Commission and its accompanying events have fallen into my possession through a long conversation held recently with a member of that body. The gentleman was not only a member of the Commission, but of a Committee of Conference appointed by the House and Senate to draft the Electoral Commission bill, or rather to consider the matter of the counting of the electoral vote, and report to Congress their recommendations. He was therefore in the contest from first to last, on the floor of Congress, in the committee rooms, and in the Electoral Commission. He cannot here be more particularly designated than by saying that he is a Democrat of the highest prominence in his party, and a possible nominee for the Presidency in 1884. The substance of the distinguished gentleman's conversation is as follows:

"Almost daily my mind reverts to the period of the contested election between Tilden and Hayes, and never without a feeling of thankfulness that the great contest was settled in peace. I do not believe the country ever knew, or yet knows, over what a volcano it rested at that time, what a narrow escape was had from a terrific eruption that might have swept this republic into oblivion. I was a member of the select conference committee appointed by the two Houses in the latter part of December to report on the counting of the electoral votes. You will remember the House Committee was Democratic, the Senate Committee Republican in complexion. The great parties, therefore, stood represented in these two committees, which were to meet together and endeavor to agree upon some means of averting the vague but fearful troubles inevitable on decision of the contest in the ordinary way. All the fierce desires of both parties were concentrated upon this little committee of fourteen, and I can tell you we all felt the pressure and responsibility.

"For nearly a month this committee labored hard. There were all sorts of propositions and schemes, some those of statesmanship, many of rank partisanship. Meanwhile the country seemed to be growing more excited about the matter, and toward the last very impatient. All sorts of rumors filled the air, and the excitement was at a high pitch. There was danger of an outbreak of violence. I have the best of reasons for what I say. Letters, telegrams, and notes poured in upon Democratic members of the Conference Committee, before the Electoral Commission bill was agreed to, especially to Mr. Payne, who was Chairman of the House, or Democratic, Committee; of conferences held by Democratic leaders; of plans proposed for the seating of Tilden at any cost; of the contagious character of the incendiary speeches made in Democratic caucuses by some of the eloquent hotheads. There were communications from men high in the party and in social standing—communications most warlike and fierce. The late Gen. Steedman was not the only one who was eager to raise large bodies of men and march to Washington to seat Tilden. From hundreds came offers to raise companies and regiments; offers of money and arms, clothing, ammunition, &c. I think the missives received by Chairman Payne alone would, if published, astound the country. But I think he has destroyed every one of them; I remember his telling me of his intention to do so. At least he has pledged himself never to make them public, and that is as good as their destruction. No doubt some of those men were not sincere or would have failed to do what they promised had they been called upon. Many were excited and acted without deliberation, and would be extremely sorry to have their propositions now known to the world.

"There was a large element of our party that was not ready to give an inch; they would fight first. This was one of the difficulties we had to contend with, as these men were ever ready to insinuate that the Democratic members of the Committee of Conference were not bold enough, and would give the Republicans the advantage. They seemed ready to accuse us even of treachery in case our efforts to compromise with the Republicans and avoid plunging the country into war should lead to the seating of Hayes. Membership of that committee was anything but a pleasant duty, I can assure you.

"In one of our caucuses, called to consider the Democratic position in the Conference Committee work, the hotheads were more aggressive than usual, and some of them went so far even as to vaguely insinuate cowardice on the part of some of the more conservative committeemen. The rebuke given them by Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, *like myself a member of the Committee, and afterward of the Commission* [readers of THE POST will recall that Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, and Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, were the only Democrats who were on both the Committee of Conference and the Electoral Commission] was powerful. He began like this: 'Gentlemen, if this were a question of fighting, I am not afraid to fight. I went into the battle of Gettysburg one of a regiment of 187 fighting men; at the close of the battle there were 15 of us left. I repeat it, if this were a fighting question, I am not afraid to fight. But what is the situation? Where are your troops, your officers, your arms, your war supplies? Where are your companies, regiments, brigades? And had you them how are you going to equip, organize and mass them when all the power of the Federal Government is ready to spring—is now ready to spring upon us—at a moment's notice? It is idle to talk of war—it is worse than idle. This is not a fighting question. This is a question to be solved by statesmen. And it is the duty of the Democratic party to give up the Presidency and all that it implies rather than plunge the country into a hand-to-hand strife. I want it understood that there is not a Democrat on this committee who lacks the courage to fight if that were his duty; and I am proud to declare there is not a Democrat on this committee who lacks the higher, nobler courage to do all in his power to hold this mad spirit in check and to seat Mr. Tilden by peaceable and constitutional means.' I give you only the substance of his words. Their effect was great and brightened our path. As the work of our committee progressed and we were found firm and vigilant, I believe three-fourths of all the Democrats in Congress had confidence in us, and eventually were completely satisfied with our conclusion.

"The sessions of the committee were continued. The middle of January arrived, and no conclusion had been reached. The two committees representing the two parties could not agree. It was but six weeks to the inaugural day, and not a practical step had been taken toward solving the question as to who the President should be. At this crisis, I am happy to say, though a Democrat, it was a very fortunate thing for this country that at the time this committee was selected Senator Logan happened to be ill. He was to have been a member of the committee, but Senator Conkling was put on in his stead. Had Logan been with us I do not believe an agreement could have been reached. Senator Morton was an unyielding, implacable partisan, whose opposition to any plan that might have made it possible for Tilden to be seated was a constant source of trouble, and if he had had Logan to back him we certainly could not have got on at all. You see, the bitter Republicans did not wish to give an inch; they had the game in their own hands. By the old method of counting the electoral vote the Senate, through its President, did it all, and the Senate was Republican. In the hands of the President of the Senate were returns sufficiently formal on which to declare Hayes and Wheeler elected. And Grant was President, commander of the army and navy.

"Through all this committee work Mr. Conkling proved himself a statesman. Well do I remember the last sitting of this committee. It was in the rooms of Representative Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, at the Riggs House. We had been in session all the evening, and it was now midnight. It had been understood by us all that in case we could not reach an agreement that night we should report to our respective Houses an inability to agree. We thought it useless to longer continue the effort. When we met in the evening we were all dejected and fearful. There was little prospect of agreement, and failure ment we knew not what, and scarcely dare think. At midnight we were further than ever from agreement on the Electoral Commission bill, which had long before taken shape and become the definite object of our labors. Mr. Morton had just finished one of his unyielding, irritating efforts, and all hope seemed lost. Then Mr. Edmunds made the formal statement in behalf of the Senate committee that the latest proposition of the House committee—it doesn't matter what it was—could not be accepted. Mr. Edmunds was the spokesman of the Senate Committee, and as he finished it seemed there was nothing for us to do but to go back to the House, report our failure, and let events take their course. But as Mr. Edmunds finished he said: 'I believe Senator Conkling has something to say to you.' Senator Conkling, who was sitting a little in the background, turned so as to face the party, threw one leg over the arm of his chair, and in the most quiet, easy manner possible began to give his views. He spoke for fully twenty minutes, and I do not think I ever listened to an address more eloquent and effective. It is impossible for me to give you an idea of what he said, more than to say he pictured the critical nature of our position, the responsibility resting upon us, the destiny of the nation, that might fairly be said to rest in the hands of one little group gathered before him. He spoke as I never heard him speak before or since. Though evidently without any preparation whatever, and without the co-operation of a large audience, large room, or formal occasion, he sat there with one leg over his chair and made an address which seemed almost inspired. Every man present listened to it almost without stirring a muscle, and when he had finished there was a silence for quite a number of seconds.

"Not to worry you with details, the influence of that address was such that in half an hour's time the disputed point had been arranged and the report recommending the Electoral Commission bill had been signed by every committeeman except Senator Morton. You can imagine we all breakfasted easier and retired to our homes in better spirits than when we assembled. Of course none of us had any more reasons than before to think our favorite Presidential candidate would be seated, but we felt a great crisis was past, and there would be no civil war over possession of the White House. I have always believed that had it not been for the fortunate incident that placed Mr. Conkling on our committee, or if he had not made that wonderful address, the more stubborn faction of the Republican party would have gained the ascendancy, and that meant the worst. The Senate would have met on the second Wednesday in February, according to the general law; the House probably would not have been present in quorum, but with or without the presence of the House the President of the Senate would have opened and read the returns, including the alleged 'formal' returns from the disputed States, and declared Hayes and Wheeler elected. The House would have declared Tilden and Hendricks elected, and so recorded upon its journal. The result would have been two Presidents—and anarchy.

"In case the Electoral Commission bill had been defeated, either in Committee or Congress, and the Republicans had gone on and declared Hayes elected, as they would have done, a *coup d'etat* was proposed by some of the hotheads, and by them much talked of and seriously considered. The plan was to secretly mass men and arms in Washington, and so close to Washington that they could be brought in quickly; then the House was to declare Tilden elected, issue manifestoes denouncing violence, asserting the supremacy of the House as the direct representatives of the people, declare that the House forces were not to make war, but to protect the members from violence or armed arrest; these forces would have been brought forward suddenly, and in the collision that would have occurred very quickly—for we knew Grant well enough to know what to expect—much reliance would have been placed in the fact that a large portion of the regular soldiers were Democrats, who would not be willing to do effective fighting in such a cause. Now, do not understand me as saying any such plan as this was seriously considered by the Democratic leaders in Washington; it was not. It was a plan of the hotheads, as I have said, and the most of us were devoting our energies to perfecting the Electoral Commission, and had no thought of violent measures. But had the Conference Committee failed to agree that momentous night in Mr. Payne's room at the Riggs House, I do not know what would have happened. With all hope of peaceful settlement at an end, plans for seating Mr. Tilden by force would certainly have been considered, the House would have declared his election, and violence must have ensued.

"There was not a Democrat on the Conference Committee that expected the final composition of the Electoral Commission would be what it was," continued the gentleman. "Had we expected Judge Bradley would have been chosen as the fifth Justice, it is not likely we should have been so eager for the passage of the bill. We had no other expectation than that Judge Davis would be chosen the fifth man, and we were thunderstruck when the Justices named in the bill reported to Congress they had selected Judge Bradley. But then it was too late to back out, and there was nothing for us to do but go ahead and make the best fight we could. I am well satisfied of one thing and that is that had Judge Davis been made a member of the Commission, in place of Judge Bradley, the result would have been different. There was not a member of the Commission who had the moral grandeur to rise higher than himself, above the pressure of party, and be constantly and completely a Judge. There was not one of us strong enough in a combination of mental and moral integrity to acquire convictions which would be superior to our desires. In one sense it would have been a fearful thing for a man identified with a particular party, perhaps only recently elected to Congress by his party, as its advocate and representative; it would have been a fearful thing for a party man to vote against his party on a transcendent matter of that kind. The circumstances were so unusual, so out of the range of ordinary law cases, and the opposing attorneys had been so able and profuse in their arguments, each side so certainly the right one until the other had told its story, that a great brain and concentrated will were required in the man who came to a firm, well-grounded conclusion. As for a party man, no matter how earnest and conscientious, it seemed impossible for him to conclude contrary to his party's welfare—a mental impossibility. No one expected anything else of the ten members from the two Houses of Congress; but to the five Justices it was natural to look for something better than this—for less biased, even if not absolutely free mental faculties. They were not partisans; were removed from all political fields; the country had a right to expect more of them than the political Senators and Representatives. Yet four of these Justices were known to have at least slight party preferences, and a little allowance was made.

"The one man of all the fifteen to whom the country had a right to look for the very highest type of the judicial quality was Justice Bradley. He had been selected as the arbiter, the great umpire; in his hand rested the whole matter. Upon his vote hung the fate of the parties. We all felt this, and after the first day or two we in a manner settled down to the idea that the seven Democrats would throughout it all offset the seven Republicans, leaving Justice Bradley the balance of power. While it is not for me to question the sincerity of his action on any disputed point, I am still satisfied that he failed to embrace the opportunity, such a one as comes to only one man in fifty millions, and rise superior to all influences, interior or exterior, tending to bias his judgment. But I believe if Mr. Davis had been in his place he would have risen to the great height—that he would have been a Judge, and a Judge only, in the highest and fullest sense of the word.

"It was early to be seen that Mr. Bradley was almost as partisan as the rest of us. When the Florida case came up he promptly voted with the Republicans on the main question, the test question, which eventually settled the whole matter in Hayes's favor. Our only hope was then to throw out an ineligible Hayes elector. When this question was raised as to Humphries, the ineligible Hayes elector, a vote was taken as to whether evidence of eligibility should be admitted. Mr. Bradley voted with us, and when we adjourned for the night there was some hope he would vote with the Democrats to exclude Humphries's ballot on the ground of his constitutional ineligibility when we should reach the question the next day.

"Some of us had noticed for some time the strong influence which Justice Miller exerted over Justice Bradley. Miller was a man of great individuality, strength of mind, and personal magnetism. That he made a studious, earnest effort to influence Bradley's mind, to obtain a sort of mesmeric control over him, was apparent to the observing. I feared Miller's influence, and therefore was not as hopeful as some of my colleagues. As I was leaving my rooms next morning to go to the Supreme Court Chamber a friend said to me: 'You are gone up.' 'What do you mean?' I inquired. 'Well, I was about a little last night. Somebody spent the evening with somebody, and you are gone up.' It flashed through my mind that Justice Miller's influence over Justice Bradley had some connection with what my friend had said, though to what extent, if any, was then and still is a matter of surmise. The effect on my mind was such that when I reached the chamber I was not in a good humor. There I found that Justice Miller was in favor of taking a vote on Humphries' eligibility at once, without waiting to hear arguments by counsel. As this confirmed my previous suspicions, I rather warmly objected. In stating my objections I said I realized that one Commissioner was perhaps the only one whose opinions argument could affect; that I was in favor of giving this Commissioner all the opportunity possible to gather information and meet his great responsibility in the most painstaking manner, and that I did not see the propriety in any one Commissioner attempting to force his brother into conclusion without the assistance of the arguments and citations of counsel.

"Justice Miller made reply, in which he objected to having Commissioner Bradley singled out as the one of us all whom arguments could reach. Justices Clifford, Strong, Fields, and himself were in no different position from Justice Bradley. He thought argument a waste of time, and a vote might as well be taken at once, or, at least, without calling in counsel.

"To me this impatience to proceed to a vote coming from Justice Miller, was particularly irritating, and I again spoke in favor of extending argument, both by counsel in public session and by ourselves in privacy. I fear I bore down rather hard on Brother Miller, even intimating the obviousness of his attempt to place Justice Bradley under his kind tutelage, and his possible eagerness to proceed immediately because he feared the effect of enlightenment upon the mind of his protege. Of course my words were not so broad as these, but were in this vein; and both Miller and myself spoke with sufficient warmth to cause this incident to be afterward referred to by our colleagues as the only unpleasant one of all our sessions.

"Of course I am not at liberty to tell you anything of our secret sessions—perhaps I have said too much already. But I wish to add one more incident, and then I am done. It was just at the close of our business, and Hayes was to be President. I was sitting in one of the Supreme Court chairs, when Justice Miller, happy and smiling over the result, came up, and, placing his arm along the back of my seat, said: 'Well, Brother ——, our work is done, and I am glad to say it is my firm belief every one of us has voted on every occasion just as his convictions and best judgment directed.'

"'Brother Miller,' said I, 'there is one question I want to ask you before I assent to that proposition, and if you will answer it in the affirmative I will agree with you in what you have just said.'

"'What is it?'

"'Are you prepared to declare that, in case the Presidency of the United States had not depended on our decisions, the votes would have been all the time as they were?'

"He admitted that he could not so declare, and I said: 'That is a great admission for you to make,' and I think we have never met since."

BLAINE, OF MAINE,

Antagonizes the Wharton Barker Surplus Revenue Distribution Scheme

And Puts Forward a Plan of His Own.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—The Philadelphia *Press* to-morrow will contain a letter from James G. Blaine to Charles Emory Smith, editor of the *Press*, stating Mr. Blaine's objections to the distribution of surplus revenue of the Federal Government among the States, and proposing as a substitute if the National Government no longer needs the tax on spirits the entire amount of it should be paid to the States. Three fatal objections, in Mr. Blaine's opinion, make the Pennsylvania proposition to distribute Federal surplus unwise:

First—The utter uncertainty of the size of redundant revenue. It may be a million or a hundred millions, and unless steady no State tax could be remitted on account of the receipt of this aid, while sporadic Federal contributions to the State would be wasted as was the last distribution of Federal surplus.

Second—The division of the surplus would impose on Senators and Representatives a divided duty. For the sake of the States they would wish the surplus to be as large as possible, which would present a constant temptation to withhold appropriations from objects really of a National character.

Third—The assumption of continuing the redundancy of National revenue is opposed to all sound views of administration, because it is sure to lead to extravagance, corruption and all manner of schemes for getting rid of the money.

The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the National revenue, yielding under the present system of taxation one hundred millions beyond the amount required for Government expenses, must be reduced. A strong movement is already on foot for the repeal of the entire system of Internal Revenue, which receives the support of the protectionists like Judge Kelley, and free traders like Mr. Cox, of New York. This conjunction of opposing views in support of the the abolition of the same tax gives rare opportunity to relieve taxation in the States of all our taxes.

State taxation is not oppressive. It is direct. It falls upon property with crushing force. In few communities it is less than one per cent. and in most it is over two per cent. Why, therefore, should not the States be permitted to have the tax on spirits for their own benefit? The National Government does not need it. Can it be wise to continue the direct tax on property and at the same time command a hurtful luxury like spirits to go free, a luxury whose taxation oppresses no one? Customs revenues are a National Government monopoly. Excise is open in theory to both State and National use in taxation, but in practice National authority alone can levy a tax on whisky. No State can guard its borders against whisky from other States, or make economical collection of such tax within its own revenues. Federal machinery for the collection of this revenue is in full operation, and a bill of ten lines could direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the whole of it, less the small expense of collecting to the States and Territories in proportion to their population, and continue it permanently as a part of their regular annual revenue. Such a plan would give the revenue from the specific tax wholly to the States, and would not depend upon chance surplus or accidental remainder in the National Treasury. It would make the tax on spirituous and malt liquors a permanent resource to all the States, enabling them thereby to definitely readjust and reduce their own taxation. Each State could most wisely use its share according to its own necessities.

The total return of the tax on spirituous and malt liquors last year was over $86,000,000, an amount which would tend to increase rather than diminish, as each State saw the suppression of illicit distilleries was to its advantage. With this revenue State taxation could be remitted, State debts paid, or it aid were divided among cities and counties, their expenses would be proportionately diminished.

In a table annexed to the letter Mr. Blaine shows the share of the larger States on the basis of population would be $8,893,000 for New York, $7,493,000 for Pennsylvania, $5,285,000 for Illinois and $5,590,000 for Ohio, smaller States receiving in proportion.

FOR chronic nasal catarrh take *Peruna*, it is the only cure.

—At an auction sale of articles belonging to the Seymour estate, in Vergennes, Vt., the other day, an old carriage, in which President Monroe rode in 1817, when he had a public reception in the town, sold for the small sum of $7 25.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Dr. S. B. Myers says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility, loss of appetite and want of strength."

THE NEW CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Complete List of the Members of Both Houses, With Political Classification.

A Full Senate and Two Vacancies in the House of Representatives.

The first session of the Forty-eighth Congress will begin to-day at noon. The Senate will consist of 76 members and the House of 325. The membership of the Senate is complete. In the House there are two vacancies; one in the Second district of Mississippi, caused by the refusal of Van H. Manning to present his certificate for the seat which is contested by James R. Chalmers; the other in the Seventh district of Virginia, caused by the appointment of Representative-elect Paul to a Judgeship. The following is a complete roll of the membership of the new Congress:

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	MISSISSIPPI.
1885. James L. Pugh, D.	1887. J. Z. George, D.
1885. John T. Morgan, D.	1889. L. Q. C. Lamar, D.
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
1885. J. D. Walker, D.	1885. Geo. G. Vest, D.
1885. A. H. Garland, D.	1887. F. M. Cockrell, D.
CALIFORNIA.	NEBRASKA.
1885. J. T. Farley, D.	1887. C. H. VanWick, R.
1887. John F. Miller, R.	1889. C. F. Manderson, R.
COLORADO.	NEVADA.
1885. N. P. Hill, R.	1885. J. P. Jones, R.
1889. Thos. M. Bowen, R.	1887. Jas. G. Fair, D.
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1885. O. H. Platt, R.	1885. H. W. Blair, R.
1887. J. R. Hawley, R.	1889. Albert Pike, R.
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
1887. T. F. Bayard, D.	1887. Wm. J. Sewell, R.
1889. Eli Saulsbury, D.	1889. J. R. McPherson, D.
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
1885. Wilkinson Call, D.	1885. E. G. Lapham, R.
1887. Chas. W. Jones, D.	1887. Warner Miller, R.
GEORGIA.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1885. J. E. Brown, D.	1885. Z. B. Vance, D.
1889. A. H. Colquitt, D.	1889. M. W. Ransom, D.
ILLINOIS.	OHIO.
1885. John A. Logan, R.	1885. G. H. Pendleton, D.
1889. S. M. Cullom, R.	1887. John Sherman, R.
INDIANA.	OREGON.
1885. D. W. Voorhees, D.	1885. J. H. Slater, D.
1887. Benj. Harrison, R.	1889. Jos. N. Dolph, R.
IOWA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1885. W. B. Allison, R.	1885. J. D. Cameron, R.
1886. Jas. F. Wilson, R.	1887. Matt. Quay, R.
KANSAS.	RHODE ISLAND.
1885. J. J. Ingalls, R.	1887. N. W. Aldrich, R.
1889. P. B. Plumb, R.	1889. H. B. Anthony, R.
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1885. J. S. Williams, D.	1885. Wade Hampton, D.
1890. Jas. B. Beck, D.	1889. M. C. Butler, D.
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
1885. B. F. Jonas, D.	1887. H. E. Jackson, D.
1890. E. L. Gibson, D.	1889. I. G. Harris, D.
MAINE.	TEXAS.
1887. Eugene Hale, R.	1887. S. B. Maxey, D.
1889. Wm. P. Frye, R.	1889. Richark Coke, D.
MARYLAND.	VERMONT.
1885. J. B. Groome, D.	1885. J. S. Morrill, R.
1887. A. P. Gorman, D.	1887. G. F. Edmunds, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.	VIRGINIA.
1887. H. L. Dawes, R.	1887. Wm. Mahone, R.
1889. George F. Hoar, R.	1889. H. H. Riddleberger, R.
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
1887. O. D. Conger, R.	1887. J. N. Camden, D.
1889. T. W. Palmer, R.	1889. John E. Kenna, D.
MINNESOTA.	WISCONSIN.
1887. S. J. R. McMillan, R.	1885. A. Cameron, R.
1889. D. M. Sabin, R.	1887. P. Sawyer, R.

Republicans, 40; Democrats, 36; Mahonelites, 2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.	
1. James T. Jones, D.	5. Thos. Williams, D.
2. H. A. Herbert, D.	6. G. W. Hewitt, D.
3. Wm. C. Oates, D.	7. Wm. H. Forney, D.
4. Chas. M. Shelley, D.	8. Luke Pryor, D.
ARKANSAS.	
*C. R. Breckinridge, D.	3. John H. Rogers, D.
1. P. Dunn, D.	4. Samuel W. Peel, D.
2. Jas. K. Jones, D.	
CALIFORNIA.	
*Chas. A. Sumner, D.	2. J. H. Budd, D.
*J. K. Glascock, D.	3. Barclay Henly, D.
1. W. S. Rosecrans, D.	4. P. B. Tully, D.
COLORADO.	
1. Jas. B. Belford, R.	
CONNECTICUT.	
1. Wm. W. Eaton, D.	3. John T. Waite, R.
2. C. L. Mitchell, D.	4. E. W. Seymour, D.
DELAWARE.	
1. Chas. B. Lore, D.	
FLORIDA.	
1. R. H. M. Davidson, D.	2. H. Bisbee, Jr., R.
GEORGIA.	
*Thos. Hardeman, D.	5. N. J. Hammond, D.
1. John C. Nicholls, D.	6. James H. Blount, D.
2. Henry G. Turner, D.	7. C. C. Clements, D.
3. Charles F. Crisp, D.	8. Seaborn Reese, D.
4. Hugh Buchanan, D.	9. A. D. Chandler, D.
ILLINOIS.	
1. R. W. Denham, R.	13. Wm. M. Neese, D.
2. J. J. Finnerty, Ind.	12. James W. Riggs, D.
3. George R. Davis, R.	13. W. M. Springer, D.
4. Geo. E. Adams, R.	14. J. H. Rowell, D.
5. Reuben Elwood, R.	15. Jos. G. Cannon, R.
6. Robert R. Hitt, R.	16. Aaron Shaw, D.
7. T. J. Henderson, R.	17. S. W. Moulton, D.
8. William Cullen, R.	18. W. R. Morrison, D.
9. Lewis E. Payson, R.	19. R. W. Townshend, D.
10. N. E. Worthington, D.	20. John R. Thomas, R.
INDIANA.	
1. John J. Kleiner, D.	8. John F. Lamb, D.
2. Thomas R. Cobb, D.	9. Thos. R. Ward, D.
3. S. M. Stockslager, D.	10. Thos. J. Wood, D.
4. Wm. S. Holman, D.	11. George W. Steele, R.
5. C. C. Mason, D.	12. Robert Lowry, D.
6. Thos. M. Browne, R.	13. Wm. H. Calkins, R.
7. Stanton J. Peele, R.	
IOWA.	
1. Moses A. McCoid, R.	7. John A. Kasson, R.
2. Jere. H. Murphy, D.	8. Wm. P. Hepburn, R.
3. D. B. Henderson, R.	9. W. G. M. Fusey, D.
4. L. H. Weller, D.	10. A. J. Holmes, R.
5. Jaines Wilson, R.	11. Isaac S. Struble, R.
6. John C. Cook, D. G.	
KANSAS.	
*E. N. Morrill, R.	3. J. A. Anderson, R.
*Lewis Hanback, R.	2. D. C. Haskell, R.
*Samuel R. Peters, R.	3. Thomas Ryan, R.
*B. W. Perkins, R.	
KENTUCKY.	
1. Oscar Turner, I. D.	7. J. C. S. Blackburn, D.
2. James F. Clay, D.	8. P. B. Thompson, jr. D
3. John E. Halsell, D.	9. W. W. Culbertson, R.
4. T. A. Robertson, D.	10. John W. White, R.
5. Albert S. Willis, D.	11. E. L. Wolford, D.
6. John G. Carlisle, D.	
LOUISIANA.	
1. Carleton Hunt, D.	4. N. C. Blanchard, D.
2. E. John Ellis, D.	5. J. Floyd King, D.
3. Wm. F. Kellogg, R.	6. Edward T. Lewis D.
MAINE.	
*Thomas B. Reed, R.	*Chas. A. Boutelle, R.
*Nelson Dingley, R.	*Seth L. Milliken, R.
MARYLAND.	
1. G. W. Covington, D.	4. J. V. L. Findlay, D.
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D.	5. Hart R. Holton, R.
3. F. S. Hollitzell, D.	6. L. E. McComas, R.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1. Robert T. Davis, R.	7. Eben F. Stone, R.
2. John D. Long, R.	8. Wm. A. Russell, R.
3. A. A. Ranney, R.	9. Theo. Lyman, R.
4. Pat. A. Collins, D.	10. Wm. W. Rice, R.
5. Leopold Morse, D.	11. Wm. Whiting, R.
6. H. L. Lovering, D.	12. G. D. Robinson, R.
MICHIGAN.	
1. W. C. Maybury, D.	7. Ezra C. Carleton, D.
2. N. B. Eldredge, D.	8. Roswell G. Horr, R.
3. Ed. S. Lacey, R.	9. H. M. Gutchess, R.
4. Geo. L. Yaple, D.	10. H. H. Hatch, R.
5. J. Houseman, D.	11. Ed. Breitung, R.
6. Ed. B. Winans, D.	
MINNESOTA.	
1. Milo White, R.	4. W. D. Washburn, R.
2. J. B. Wakefield, R.	5. Knute Nelson, R.
3. Horace B. Strait, R.	
MISSISSIPPI.	
1. H. L. Muldrow, D.	5. O. R. Singleton, D.
2. Contested.	6. H. S. Van Eaton, D.
3. E. S. Jeffords, R.	7. Ethel Barksdale, D.
4. H. D. Money, D.	
MISSOURI.	
1. Wm. W. Hatch, D.	8. John J. O'Neill, D.
2. A. M. Alexander, D.	9. J. O. Broadhead, D.
3. Alex. M. Dockery, D.	10. M. L. Clardy, D.
4. James N. Burnes, D.	11. R. P. Bland, D.
5. Alex. Graves, D.	12. Chas. H. Morgan, D.
6. John Cosgrove, D.	13. Robert W. Evan, D.
7. A. H. Buckner, D.	14. Lown's H. Davis, D.
NEBRASKA.	
1. Arch'd J. Weaver, R.	3. E. K. Valentine, R.
2. James Laird, R.	
NEVADA.	
1. Geo. W. Cassidy, D.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1. M. A. Haynes, R.	2. Ossian Ray, R.
NEW JERSEY.	
1. Thos. M. Ferrell, D.	5. W. W. Phelps R.
2. J. Hart Brewer, R.	6. W. H. F. Fiedler, D.
3. John Kean, Jr., R.	7. Wm. McAdoo, D.
4. Benj. F. Howey, R.	
NEW YORK.	
*H. W. Slocum, D.	17. H. G. Burleigh, R.
1. Perry Belmont, D.	18. Fred. A. Johnson, R.
2. W. E. Robinson, D.	19. A. X. Parker, R.
3. Darwin R. James, R.	20. Edw. Wemple, D.
4. Felix Campbell, D.	21. George W. Ray, R.
5. Nicholas Muller, D.	22. Chas. R. Skinner, R.
6. Samuel S. Cox, D.	23. J. Thos. Sprigg, D.
7. Wm. Dorsheimer, D.	24. N. W. Nutting, R.
8. John J. Adams, D.	25. Frank Hiscock, R.
9. John Hardy, D.	26. Sereno E. Payne, R.
10. Abram S. Hewitt, D.	27. J. W. Wadsworth, R.
11. Orlando R. Potter, D.	28. S. C. Millard, R.
12. Waldo Hutchins, D.	29. John Arnot, D.
13. J. H. Bagley, Jr., D.	30. H. S. Greenleaf, D.
14. Lewis Beach, D.	31. Robt. S. Stevens, D.
15. J. H. Bagley, Jr., D.	32. Wm. F. Rogers, D.
16. T. J. Van Alstyne, D.	33. F. B. Brewer, R.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
*R. T. Bennett, D.	5. Alfred M. Scales, D.
1. Thos. S. Skinner, D.	6. Clement Dowd, D.
2. James E. O'Hara, R.	7. Tyre York, R.
3. W. J. Green, D.	8. Robert B. Vance, D.
4. Wm. R. Cox, D.	
OHIO.	
1. John F. Follett, D.	12. Alphonso Hart, R.
2. Isaac M. Jordon, D.	13. G. L. Converse, D.
3. R. M. Murray, D.	14. G. L. Geddes, D.
4. B. F. LeFevre, D.	15. A. J. Warner, D.
5. Geo. E. Seney, D.	16. E. Wilkins, D.
6. Wm. D. mill, D.	17. Jos. D. Taylor, R.
7. H. L. Morey R.	18. W. McKinley, Jr. D.
8. J. W. Keifer, R.	19. Ezra B. Taylor, R.
9. J. S. Robinson, R.	20. David R. Paige, D.
10. F. H. Hurd, D.	21. M. A. Foran, D.
11. J. W. McCormick, R.	
OREGON.	
1. Melvin C. George, R.	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
*M. F. Elliott, D.	14. Sam'l F. Barr, R.
1. H. H. Bingham, R.	15. Geo. A. Post, D.
2. Chas. O'Neill, R.	16. Wm. W. Brown, R.
3. S. J. Randall, D.	17. J. M. Campbell, R.
4. W. D. Kelley, R.	18. L. E. Atkinson, R.
5. A. C. Harmony, R.	19. Wm. A. Duncan, D.
6. J. B. Everhart, R.	20. A. G. Curtin, D.
7. Isaac N. Evans, R.	21. Chas. E. Boyle, D.
8. D. Ermentrout, D.	22. Jas. H. Hopkins, D.
9. A. Herr Smith, R.	23. Thos. M. Bayne, R.
10. Wm. Mutchler, D.	24. G. V. Lawrence, R.
11. John B. Storm, D.	25. John D. Patton, D.
12. D. W. Connolly, D.	26. Sam'l H. Miller, R.
13. C. M. Brumm, G.-R.	27. S. M. Brainerd, R.
RHODE ISLAND.	
1. H. J. Spooner, R.	2. Jonathan Chace, R.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1. Samuel Dibble, D.	5. J. J. Hemphill, D.
2. G. D. Tillman, D.	6. Geo. W. Ferguson, D.
3. D. Wyatt Aiken, D.	7. E. W. M. Mackey, R.
4. John H. Evins, D.	
TENNESSEE.	
1. A. H. Pettibone, R.	6. A. J. Caldwell, D.
2. L. C. Houk, R.	7. J. G. Ballentyne, D.
3. Geo. C. Dibrill, D.	8. John M. Taylor, D.
4. Benton McMillan, D.	9. Rice A. Pierce, D.
5. Richard Warner, D.	10. Casey Young, D.
TEXAS.	
1. Charles Stewart, D.	7. T. P. Ochiltree, R.
2. John H. Reagan, D.	8. T. F. Miller D.
3. James H. Jones, D.	9. Roger

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1883.

The local money market offered nothing new for comment to-day. The situation is uncomfortably easy, capital being far in excess of the demand. Rates are unchanged at 5@6@7 per cent., according to the nature of the security and time to run. Exchanges were $1,654,923 74.

There was no special movemen in local stocks. A small block of Junction railroad sold at private terms. There was a bid of 66 for Citizens' National Bank, and of 28 for Point Bridge preferred. There were sales of a block of Monongahela Water Company stock, $4,000 Pittsburgh Water 6s, due in 1908, 82 and Allegheny Valley 7.30s, $2,200 Allegheny Valley income 7s, some Armenia Insurance and some Union Switch and Signal Company, all at private terms.

In Philadelphia the transactions included some Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo 7s at 80; Allegheny Valley income scrip at 31½, and Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's shares at 83¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stocks have been furnished by Geo. L. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania R. R.	58½	58¾
Reading R. R.	26⅝	26 11-16
Pitts., Titusville & Buffalo	12⅝	12¾
Lehigh Valley	72	73
United Cos. N. J.	196	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	38	....
A. V. R. R. 7 30s	122¾	124¾
P., C. & St. L. bonds	121	....
N. Pacific com	26⅝	26¾
N. Pacific pref.	59⅞	60⅛
Lehigh Nav.	44⅞	44¾
Philadelphia & Erie	17⅝	....
N. Central R. W.	62	....

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills dull at $4 81¾; demand, $4 84¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

6 per cents	103½	4s coupons	122¾
4½s coupon	114	Pacific 6s '95	127¾

STOCKS.

Railways firm.

State securities quiet.

The stock market opened with considerable pressure to sell. Villard, owing to the introduction of a bill in the Senate for the forfeiture of certain lands to the Northern Pacific Company and the announcement that the company had applied to the Stock Exchange for listing an additional amount of first mortgage bonds, considerable Oregon Trans-Continental was sold on the belief that there will be no dividend. These shares declined ¾@2¾ per cent. Other shares did not sympathize with this break in Villards to any great extent. About 11:30 it was stated the officials of Western roads, at a conference to-day had settled the Iowa pools complications, and shorts rushed to cover and an advance of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. took place. Shortly after 2 it was reported in Boston the Pennsylvania railroad being dissatisfied with the percentage awarded it, had given notice of its withdrawal from the east bound pool. This started a fresh selling movement and the improvement was lost. Steamship Lessing for Europe, to-morrow takes out $600,000 American trade dollars.

Transactions aggregated 433,000 shares, as follows: Canada Southern, 11,000; Lackawanna, 68,000; Erie, 170,000; Lake Shore, 92,000; Louisville and Nashville, 9,000; Missouri Pacific, 5,000; Northwestern, 31,000; New York Central, 15,000; Northern Pacific, 43,000; Pacific Mail, 10,000; Reading, 57,000; St. Paul, 41,000; Union Pacific, 18,000; Western Union, 5,000; Oregon Trans-Continental, 68,000; Union Pacific ex. dividend, 15,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 5,000.

There was a lack of interest in the mining market and trading was light. The feeling was somewhat better than for the past few days, but was without improvement in prices, except in the case of Harlem which advanced to 140. Sonora Consolidated was the most active stock, and sold at 26@25@26. Iron silver declined to 2.00, Sutro tunnel sold at 15, Union Consolidated at 2.20, Elko at 18, and Rising Sun .03.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	112¾	Lake Shore	90½
Erie 2ds	94¾	L. & N.	48¾
Lehigh & Wilkes	102¾	L. N. & A.	84
La. consols	74¾	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Missouri 6s	107	Do 2nd	5
St. Joseph	110	M. & Charleston	40¼
St. P. & S. C.	116	Michigan Central	91¾
Tennessee 6s	40	M. & St. L.	19¾
Do new	37	Do preferred	39
Tex. Pac. L. G.	15	Missouri Pacific	96¾
Do Rio G. div	75¾	M. & O.	26¾
Union 1st	113	M. & R.	28⅝
Land Grants	108¾	N. & Chat.	57
Sinking Funds	118¾	N. J. Central	83¾
Virginia 6s	36	Nor. & W. pref.	45
Do consols ex.	46	Northern Pacific	26¾
Do deferred	10	Do preferred	59¾
Adams Express	130	Northwestern	124½
Allegheny Central	12	Do preferred	144¾
A. & T. Haut	60	N. Y. Central	118¾
Do preferred	90	Ohio Central	7¾
American Express	92¾	O. & M.	27¾
B., C. R. & N.	83	Do preferred	98
Canada Southern	56	Ontario & West	20¾
Central Pacific	87	Oregon & Trans-C.	43¾
C. & O.	15½	Pacific Mail	42⅝
Do 1st preferred	27½	Panama	98
Do 2d preferred	17½	P., D. & E.	13½
C. & A.	132⅝	Pittsburgh	134
Do preferred	146	Pullman	213¾
C., B. & Q.	123¾	Reading	58¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	Rock Island	121¾
C. St. L. & P.	12	St. L. & S. F.	25
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	45
C. S. & C.	38	Do 1st preferred	90
C. & C.	103¾	St. Paul	98
Del. & Hudson	105¾	Do preferred	117½
Del. & Lack.	128¾	St. P., M. & M.	99½
Denver & Rio G.	23¾	St. P. & Omaha	25¾
Erie	30¼	Do preferred	96½
Do preferred	80	Texas Pacific	21⅞
East Tennessee	6¾	Union Pacific	84½
Do preferred	14	U. S. Express	58
Ft. Wayne	133	W. St. L. & P.	22¾
H. & St. Jo.	38¾	Do preferred	38
Do preferred	88¾	Fargo	116
Harlem	140	Western Union	78⅝
H. & Texas	53	Homestake	10¾
Illinois Central	133¾	Iron Silver	200
Ind., B. & W.	22¾	Ontario	28
K. & Texas	9	Quicksilver	5
L. E. & W.	22½	Do preferred	27

*Asked. †Ex. div.

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 5.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Alpha	1	Hale & N.	85
Alta	95	Mexican	2
Belcher	90	Mt. Diablo	2⅞
Best & B.	2½	Navajo	80
Bodie Cons.	75	Northern Belle	1½
California	20	Ophir	85
Chollar	13½	Potosi	70
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage	75
Crown Point	75	Sierra Nevada	2⅝
Elko Cons	20	Union Cons	2⅝
Eureka Cons.	8	Utah	15⅝
Gould & C.	95	Yellow Jacket	15¾
Grand Prize	25		

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 5.—The following were the closing quotations of the Stock Exchange:

Water Power	2⅝	F. & Pere M.	33
Boston Land	5 13-16	N. Y. & N. E.	29
A. & T. 1st 7s	22½	Old Colony	128½
A. & T. L. G. 7s	114	Allouez Mining Co	1⅝
Eastern R. R. 6s	111	Calumet & H.	240
N. Y. & E. 7s	105	Pewabic	2¾
A. & T. R. R.	7½	Quincy	92
B. & A.	178	Wis. R. R. com.	16½
B. & M.	160	F. & Pere M. pref.	104½
C. B. & Q.	124¾	Osceola	19
C. S. & C.	17⅝	Huron	8½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 5.—Bar silver 50¾; Illinois Central, 87¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60; Erie, 31¾; seconds 9¾; Reading, 27¾. Linseed oil 19s@19s 10d. Turpentine 27s 6d@27s 9d.

PARIS, December 5.—Rentes 77f 37½c.

ANTWERP, December 5.—Refined petroleum 21f.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton in moderate demand and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 7,100 bales. American lard 43s 6d.

Cotton Markets.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton easy; futures quiet and steady; December, 10.52c; January, 10.59c; February, 10.74c; March, 10.89c; April, 11.03c; May, 11.18c; June, 11.29c; July, 11.40c; August, 11.56c; September, 11.18c.

MEMPHIS, December 5.—Cotton steady at 9½c; receipts, 4,685 bales; shipments, 4,000 bales; stock, 85,100 bales; sales, 4,550 bales.

GALVESTON, December 5.—Cotton steady and unchanged; net receipts, 7,500 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,500 bales; to France, 1,800 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 107,500 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Cotton steadier; middling 10 3-16c; low middling 9 13-16c; net receipts 21,000 bales; gross, 22,340 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,000 bales; to France 5,500 bales; continent, 3,600 bales; coastwise, 4,500 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock 342,490 bales.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling, 10½c.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Cotton—demand active; middling, 10c; sales, 2,700 bales; receipts, 3,800 bales; shipments, 3,700 bales; stock, 4,200 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1883.

Flour and Grain.

Flour is firm and fairly active at unchanged quotations. Wheat is steady and quiet. Corn is somewhat excited and higher with liberal sales.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent $7 25@7 50; winter wheat patent, $7 00@7 25; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $6 00@6 25; choice family, (choice red winter), $5 75@6 00; XX family, (medium winter), $5 50@5 75; XXX bakers', (Minnesota), $6 00@6 25; XX bakers', (Wisconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 70@75c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $7 25@7 50 per barrel; fancy, $8 00@8 25. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25; buckwheat, $4 50.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 09@1 10.

CORN—Yellow nominal at 56@56c; high mixed 55@56c; new ear corn, 54@56c; old yellow ear, 68@70c.

OATS—Prime, 38@39c; rejected white, good, 37@38c; mixed, 35@36c.

RYE—We quote Western at 60@60c; Pennsylvania new, 65@66c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada, 00c@$1 00; Western, 68@70c.

MILL FEED—Bran $15 25@15 50 per ton; middlings, $18 00@21 00; chopped feed, $23 00@25 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $11 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $10 00@14 00.

Country Produce.

Dealers complain that good weather restricts business. Goods are abundant but sales are few. Prices have undergone no material change for several days.

APPLES—We quote common at $1 00@2 00; good sound stock $2 25@2 50; choice stock $3 00@3 25@3 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 60@2 70 per bushel; prime marrowfats $3 00@3 25 per bushel; prime navies $2 75@2 90; Limas 5½@6c.

BUTTER—Choice country 26@27c; prime 22@25c; common to medium 18@20c; fancy creamery 32@35c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@29c ₱ lb.

BROOMCORN—Green Hurl, Texas 5½c; green well to hurl, 7½@8c; green carpet, 7½@8c; green self working 6½@7½c, green short 6@6½c, Tennessee red tip, self working 7c; Illinois do 5½@6c; old short, good color 5c; old rough 4@4½c; crooked 4@5c.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, best, 12½@13c; skims, 5@6c; York Goshen, 13@13½c; Sweitzer 15@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 8@9c; evaporated, 12@16c; quarters, 6½@7½c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; peeled, 10@14c; cherries, 18@19c; raspberries, 28@30c; blackberries, 10@11c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio fresh in barrels or cases, 30@31c; pickled 24@25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 00@4 50 per cwt.

CRANBERRIES—Choice fancy per crate $3 50@3 75; Jersey, in barrels, $9 00@12 00; Western do $11 00@14 00.

MINCE MEAT—7½c per pound.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage $4 00@8 00 per hundred.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, $6 00@7 00; Valencia do, cases, $10 00@12 00; lemons, $5 00@4 50; bananas, $2 00, $2 50@4 00 per bunch; pineapples, choice, $8 00@10 00; common, $3 00@6 00 per 100.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 58@60c in packages; in small lots, 4@5c more.

ONIONS—Per barrell $1 50@1 70.

POTATOES—On track 38@40c; from store 40@50c per bushel, according to size and condition. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Southern, $3 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old 45@50c per pair; spring 30@40c per pair; dressed 12@13c per ₱.

GAME—Ducks, $2 50@3 50 per doz; snipe, $2 25 per doz; pheasants, $4 50@5 00 per doz; choice quails, $1 50@2 00 per doz; rabbits, 30@35c per pair; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 per doz; wild turkeys, $1 50@2 50 each; venison saddles, 18@18c per ₱; whole deer, 8@10c.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8½@9c; Virginia, 8@8½c; roasted, $2 50@2 50 per bush; chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 per bushel for choice.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 5@7c per pound.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 50@3 60 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice new clover, one pound packages, 18@22c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 6@6½c; country, 7@7½c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

MAPLE SYRUP—New 75@85c per gallon.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $5 50@6 00; blue-grass, $1 60.

SALT—No. 1, $1 00; No. 1 extras, $1 10; Dairy, $1 40; C, $1 20; Globe fertilizer, $1 35; the regular discount on car load lots.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, 30@35c.

Groceries.

Sugars are weak and lower. Coffees are firm. Canned goods are steady.

Green Coffees.		Do assort'd papers	3½
Fancy Rio	14 @15	Do do ¼ papers	4
Choice Rio	13@13½	Salsoda, in kegs	1¾
Prime Rio	12 @12½	*Fruit Cans.*	
Good Rio	11½@	Per gross	$4 50@4 75
Ordinary Rio	11 @	*Spices (whole).*	
Java	20 @26	Cloves	18@
Roasted Coffees.		Alspice	9@
In papers	15½@17½	Cassia	10@
In bulk	14½@18½	Pepper	16@17
Lower grades	12 @13½	Nutmegs	65@70
Java in pa'rs	21 @25	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Java in bulk	22 @26	Choice new	36@
Sugar.		Strictly prime	35@
Standard A	8 @	*Candies.*	
Palace A	7¾@	Stor. full w'gt	8 @
Windsor A	7¾@	Stearine	12½@
Ridgewood A	7½@	Mould, ₱ set	@
Refined yel'w	6¾@ 8½	*Salt.*	
Granulated	8¾@	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 10
Crushed	9 @	Extra	1 00
Cut loaf	9 @	Dairy	1 40
Powdered	9 @	Coarse Cyst. Salt	1 25
Syrups.		*Starch.*	
Choice Maple	32@	Gloss	6½@8½
Prime do	32@	Corn	7½@
Choice sugar sr'p	38@40	*Rice.*	
Prime do do	36@	Louisiana	6 @6½
Good do do	35@	Carolina	6 @7
Blackstrap mo'las	20@22	Head rice	7¼@7½
Soda.			
Bi. Carb, in kegs	3½		

CANNED GOODS.

Marrow fat peas	$1 15	Lima beans, 2lb, best	$1 90
Soak peas	75	Soak do do	90
Raspberries	1 50@1 60	String do do	75
Strawberries	1 00@1 25	Pumpkins do	1 10
Gooseberries	@1 00	Dam'n plums, 2 ₱	1 10
Pineapples	1 50@1 75	Greengage	1 20
Standard peaches	2 00	Egg do	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Libby's s. c. beef 2 ₱ doz	2 85
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	90@1 00
Winslow's corn	1 30	Salmon, 1 ₱	1 45@1 55
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 90
McMurray's do	1 35		
Red cherries	1 30		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay'r raisins, new	$2 10	Sicily filberts	14 c
Lon. Lay's do	2 75	Smyrna figs	15@18 c
Muscatels do	2 15	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia do	8 c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Old Sultanas	12 c	Tapioca	5½c
New do	14 c	Brazil nuts	5 c
Dates	7 c	Lemons ₱ box	$4 00
Currants	8½@ c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Prunes, new	6½@ c	Lemon peel ₱ ₱	17 c
Almonds Lan'doc	25 c	Pecans	12½@ c
Do Ivica	22 c	Sago	6 c
Do shelled	40 c	Cit'n peel ₱ ₱	17 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c	Almonds, Sicily	00 c

Provisions.

Sugar cured meats are lower and lard higher. Business is very quiet.

	Canvass or Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 13 ₱s and over	13½c
Do do do 14 to 18 ₱s	13½c
Do do do 14 ₱s and under	14 c
Extra S. C. Shoulders	9½c
Do do Breakfast bacon	10½c
Do do Dried beef, in sets	15½c
Do do do knuckles and ribs	17½c
Do do do all flats	14½c
Bacon shoulders	7¾c
Short clear sides	9 c
Mess pork, ½ bbl	$14 50
Do short cut family, 45 to 50 pieces	14 50
Lard, refined, summer use, in tcs	9 c
Do half bbls	9½c
Do in buckets	10 c
Do in tubs	9½c
Do 3 ₱ tin pails, 60 ₱s in case	10½c
Do 5 ₱ " " " "	10½c
Do 10 ₱ " " " "	10 c

Fish.

Extra No. 1 mess mackerel	$17 00@20 00
Extra No. 1 shore do	16 00@25 00
Extra No. 2 shore do	15 00@
No. 2 large bay	13 00@
No. 2 medium do	12 00@
No. 3 large do	12 00@
No. 3 medium	11 00@
No. 3 small	9 00@
Split Labrador herring	8 00@
Split shore do	7 00@
Round do	5 75@
White fish, ₱ half bbl, 10	7 00@
Lake trout, ₱ 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, ₱ 100	4 50@
Lake herring, ₱ 100	2 50@3 00
George's codfish	6 00@9 00
Medium do	4 25@
Boneless codfish	5 00@8 50
Halibut (smoked)	15@
No. 1 herring, ₱ box	30@
Smoked bloater, ₱ box	1 10@1 25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	6 75@
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	10 75@
Sardines, French, ¼ ₱ ₱ case	12 00@
Sardines, French, ½ ₱ ₱ case	19 00@
Codfish balls, 2 ₱ cans	2 40@

Leather.

Best city oak sole, heavy, 36@37c per pound; best city oak sole leather, light, 33@35c per pound; red sole leather No. 1, heavy, 28@29c per pound; red sole No. 1, light, 24@26c per pound; red sole leather, good damaged, 26@28c per pound; rough leather, oak, 26@24c per pound; city harness leather, No. 1, 28@37c per pound; city harness leather, No. 2, 33@34c; fair skirting, 37@39c per pound; fair bridle and line leather, per foot, 17@19c; country harness leather, 27@30c per pound; padskins, $5 50@6 50 per dozen. apron, large, $9 50@10 50 per dozen. Tallow 2c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 5, 1883.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST with the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	$1 15¾	Lowest	$1 13½
Highest	1 15¾	Close	1 13¾

	Barrels.
United shipments	18,418
Average United shipments	48,500
Tidewater shipments	5,849
Average Tidewater shipments	2,928
Charters	59,047
Average charters	81,144
United runs	55,500
Tidewater runs	9,964
Average runs for both lines	56,478
Exchange stock—$100 bid; $125 asked.	
Clearances	3,218,000

N. Y. refined, 8½c. Antwerp, 21f.

(By Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, December 5.—Petroleum opened at $1 15, highest $1 15¾, lowest $1 13½, closed at $1 13¾; 3,000 barrels; clearances yesterday, 7,604,000 barrels; shipments yesterday—United 58,418 barrels; tidewater 5,849 barrels; daily average for the month 50,920 barrels; charters, 44,011 barrels; daily average for the month 49,504 barrels; United, 55,500 barrels; Tidewater, 9,964 barrels; daily average 56,474 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, December 5.—The break in the market amounted nearly to a panic. Immense blocks of oil were offered at several points below quotations and prices declined very rapidly. Trade to-night are talking exceedingly bearish. A $1 05 market is prophesied and the cause of the decline is a mystery. Most persons look upon it as purely speculative as every thing in the field, and the situation remains unchanged. Conservative brokers think the bottom has already been touched, or at least prices will not go much lower. The fact is every one is in the dark. One opinion is no better than an other. Opened at $1 15¾; highest $1 15¾; lowest $1 13½; shipments, 54,067 barrels.

BRADFORD, December 5.—Crude oil weak and lower. Total runs Tuesday 59,466 barrels. Total shipments 54,067; charters, 44,021 barrels; clearances, 4,806,000 barrels. United Pipe line certificates opened at $1 15, closed at $1 13¾; highest price, $1 15¾; lowest, $1 13¾.

IRON MARKET.

BOSTON.

Though business has not improved there is a better tone to the market owing to limited stocks of standard brands which are now on hand. Some of the furnaces report No. 1 X sold ahead and are endeavoring to get an advance of 50c per ton. No. 2 X is very steady and while the stocks are larger than No. 1 X they appear to be fairly close on consumptive requirements. Gray forge is the weak spot in pig iron. The finished iron trade is dull and the mills are not buying. The pipe foundries continue to buy fairly, however. We quote Prices for shipment: American pig are $20 50@22 00 for No. 1 X; $19 00@20 00 for No. 2 X, and $18 00@19 00 for gray forge. Small spot lots command $2 00@3 00 per ton above these quotations.

NEW YORK.

American pig seems to be finding more liberal movement. At all events the selling agents of several prominent companies report more business in both foundry and mill grades, while some intimate that should as liberal deliveries be made the remainder of the year as at the present time, an improvement in prices would soon be in order. Business has been somewhat increased sufficiently to cause any stir among dealers or throw orders in the way of commission houses. Both of the latter are, in fact, still complaining of dullness. What iron there is taken seems to be obtained at former prices. Sales reported for the week reach 17,000 tons. We quote foundry grades, standard brands at $20 50@21 00 for No. 1 X and $19 00@19 50 for No. 2 X at tidewater. Gray forge about $17@17 50 at furnace.

CINCINNATI.

There has been no particular change in the market since last report. Consumers are allowing their stocks to run low preparatory to closing the year's business, and are in no haste to contract for further supplies, believing there will be no material change in the market before the new year at least. Reports from the different districts show a considerable reduction since July 1, both in the number of furnaces in blast and in the stocks on hand, so that at present the consumption is in apparent excess of the production. Sellers are holding firm at present prices and are not anxious to accept larger orders for future delivery, preferring to sell the iron as they make it and take the chances of the market.

WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON.

The receipts of wool this week have been 6,711 bales domestic and 776 bales foreign; against 7,388 bales domestic and 972 bales foreign last week; and 5,782 bales domestic and 455 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year.

Included in the sales of domestic fleeces are: 82,700 lbs Ohio XX and XXX and above at 40@44c; 23,000 lbs do. X and XX and above at 37@38½c; 14,000 lbs Ohio and XX at 36@40c; 15,000 lbs choice Michigan X at 36c; 60,000 lbs Michigan X at 35c; 12,000 lbs do. at 34c; 25,000 lbs Ohio No. 1 at 40c; 6,000 lbs No. 1 fleeces at 36@39½c; 35,000 lbs No. 2 and No. 3 do. at 32@ 38,000 lbs fleeces at 28½@ 45c. Total, 268,100 pounds.

The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprise 19,000 ₱s No. 1 at 45c; 2,000 ₱s medium combing at 43@44c; 10,000 ₱s fine delaine at 42c; 60,700 ₱s do at 40@42½c; 5,000 ₱s medium combing at 40c; 31,500 ₱s N. H. and other fine delaine at 38@39c; 6,000 ₱s coarse combing at 31@36c; 82,100 ₱s unwashed combing at 28c for ¼-blood and 31@32c for ⅜ blood.

PHILADELPHIA.

The wool market is quiet. Sales are only moderate. Choice high bred fine wools are scarce and firm at full figures. Combing and delaine is closely sold up and most grades are in good demand, but clothing wools are slow of sale. Tub and pulled wools are particularly quiet and unless both the grade and condition are choice they cannot be sold except at a concession.

Prices current of wool at Philadelphia, December 1, 1883: Pennsylvania and West Virginia fleece washed:

XX and above	39@42
X	37@38
Half Blood	40@41
Quarter Blood	34@36
Common and Cotted	26@28

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago—DECEMBER 5.—FLOUR dull and easier, but not quotably lower.

WHEAT—Demand active but unsettled and generally lower; opened ½c lower, declined ¾@⅞c additional under large speculative offerings, later rallied 1¼@1⅝c, influenced somewhat by the advance in corn, and closed ½@⅝c lower than yesterday; sales ranged: December, 96¾@98¼c, closed at 96c; January 96⅝@96¾c, closed at 96⅝c; February 96¾@97¼c, closed at 97⅛c; May, $1 03¾@1 04¼c; No. 2 Chicago spring, 96¾@97⅜c, closed at 96½c; No. 3, 81@82½c; No. 2 red winter 96¾@98c.

CORN—In fair demand and active but unsettled and feverish; trading was entirely speculative and fluctuations rapid; opened a shade lower, declined ⅝@¾c, rallied 1⅜@1⅝c, again eased off and closed ½@¾c higher than yesterday; cash, 56½@57c, closed at 57c; December 56¼@57⅜c, closed at 57½c; January 55⅞@57⅝c, closed at 57¼c; February 55½@57⅝c, closed at 56¾c; May 58¼@59⅝c, closed at 59¼c.

OATS—Quiet and easy; opened ¼@⅜c lower, became firm and reacted; cash 31@31½c, closed at 31½c; December 31@31½c, closed at 31¼c; January 31¼@31⅝c, closed at 31½@31¾c; May 35@35½c, closed at 35½c.

RYE—Weak at 56½c.

BARLEY—Weak at 64½c.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 39½.

PORK—Demand active and irregular; opened 10@15c lower, rallied 30@35c, and ruled steady to the close; cash $12 87½; $13 00 for old; $13 50@13 75 for new; December $12 82½@13 00, closed at $13 00; January $13 50@13 85, closed at $13 82½@13 85; February $13 67½@14 00, closed at $13 97½@14 00; March $13 97½@14 00; May $14 20@14 45, closed at $14 42½@14 45.

LARD—Demand active; opened 5@7½c lower, rallied 10@15c, closed steady; cash 8.25@8.50c; December 8.40@8.42½c; January 8.45@8.62½c, closed at 8.60@8.62½c; February 8.55@8.75c, closed at 8.72½@8.75c; March 8.70@8.80c; May 8.95@9 12½c, closed at 9.10@9.12½c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand; shoulders 5.75c; short rib 7.00c; short clear 7.25c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat 180,000 bushels; corn, 228,000 bushels; oats, 141,000 bushels; rye, 28,000 bushels; barley, 76,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 520,000 bushels; oats, 51,000 bushels; rye, 2,800 bushels; barley, 41,000 bushels.

Latest—Call Board.

WHEAT—Sales of 650,000 bushels; February declined ½c.

CORN—Sales of 1,165,000 bushels; December declined ½c; January declined ⅜c; May declined ⅜c.

OATS—Sales of 90,000 bushels; January and May advanced ¼c; February advanced ⅛c.

PORK—Sales of 10,000 barrels; December and May declined 25c.

LARD—Sales of 18,000 tierces; December and January advanced 2½c; May declined 5c.

New York, DECEMBER 5.—Flour dull; receipts 29,000 barrels; exports, 3,500 barrels; common to good extra $3 45@4 10; good to choice $4 05@6 75; extra Ohio $5 50@6 50; St. Louis $3 45@6 75. Wheat—Spot lots active but a shade lower; options opened ¾c lower, later recovered and advanced ½@¾c, closing barely steady; receipts, 63,000 bushels; exports, 140,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1 04¾@1 06⅞; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 01@1 06; No. 3 spring $1 18; ungraded spring 95c; ungraded red 97c@$1 13; No. 2 red $1 03½@1 05; No. 2 red December, sales of 218,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 11, closing at $1 11; January, sales of 1,456,000 bushels at $1 12⅝@1 13⅞, closing at $1 12⅝; February, sales of 2,472,000 bushels at $1 14⅝@1 15, closing at $1 14¾; March, sales of 72,000 bushels at $1 16¾@1 16⅞, closing at $1 16⅝; May, sales of 1,400,000 bushels at $1 19¼@1 20, closing at $1 19½. Corn—Spot lots quiet and steady; options opened ½@⅝c lower, later advanced ⅜@¾c, closing firm; receipts, 34,000 bushels; exports, 103,200 bushels; ungraded 57@58c; No. 2, 59@60c; No. 2 December 59¼@59¾c, closing at 59⅝c; January 54@54¾c, closing at 54½c; February, 54½@55c, closing at 55¼c; May 56@56¾c, closing at 57¼c. Oats steady; receipts, 10,000 bushels; exports, 2,400 bushels; Western mixed 36@38c; white Western 37@42c. Hay firm. Hops quiet and steady; new 12@28c. Coffee—spot fair; Rio dull and lower at 12c; options 12@25c lower and active; Rio No. 7 spot 10.35c; sales 6,750 bags: December 10.15@10.20c; 10,250 January 10.15@10.20c; 24,750 March 10.10@10.20c; 24,750 April 10.20@10.25c; 6,250 May 10.15@10.30c; 1,000 June 10.20@10.30c; 2,750 July 10.25@10.30c. Sugar active and a shade lower; fair to good refining 6 5-16@6½c; refined quiet; Molasses—demand fair and market firm; New Orleans 49@56c. Rice firm and in good demand; domestic 4½@6¾c. Petroleum quiet; United $1 13¾. Tallow—demand fair and market firm at 7 5-16@7⅝c. Rosin quiet and steady. Eggs—Western fresh steady and in fair demand. Pork quiet and firm; new mess $14 25. Beef quiet and firm. Lard strunger; prime steam 8.80c; December 8.75@8.80c; January 8.75@8.80c; February 8.85@8.90c; March 8.95@9.00c; April 9.00@9.10c. Butter quiet and firm for choice. Cheese quiet and steady; Western flat 10@12c. Lead dull and weak; common $3 60@3 65. Others unchanged.

New Orleans—DECEMBER 5.—Flour quiet and steady; family $4 50@4 75; high grades $5 00@5 25. Corn steady and in fair demand; white 57c; yellow 56c. Oats quiet and steady at 36c. Cornmeal firm and in moderate demand at $2 35@2 40. Pork easier at $13 37½@13 50. Coffee dull and unchanged; common to prime 10¾@14c. Sugar in good demand; common to good common 4⅝@5¼c; fair to fully fair 5⅝@6⅜c; prime to choice 6¾@7c; yellow clarified 6¼@7c; white clarified 7¼@8¼c. Molasses scarce and firm; centrifugal 18@22c; open kettle 24@30c; fair 30@32c; prime to choice 33@40c. Syrup unchanged. Rice firm and in good demand; ordinary to choice 4½@6½c. Bran easier at 87½c. Cotton seed—Crude oil 26½c; refined 42½@43c. Sight exchange on New York par@482.

Milwaukee—DECEMBER 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; 84¾c cash; 90½c January; $1 02¾ May. Corn firm; No. 2 35¾c; rejected 34½c; mixed lower. No. 2 36c. Rye dull; No. 1 55c; No. 2 53c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 62½c; extra No. 3, 53c. Provisions higher. Mess pork higher; $12 85 December; $13 75 January. Lard—Prime steam 9.40c December. Butter firm; 30@35c for creamery; 29@29c for dairy. Cheese quiet. Eggs nominally unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 95,000 bushels; barley, 40,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels.

Toledo, DECEMBER 5.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white $1 07½; No. 2 red; No. 2 red cash $1 03½; $1 04½; December $1 07½; January $1 04½; February $1 03½; May $1 11¾. Corn dull; No. 2 cash and December 56c bid; January 55½c bid; May 59½c bid; rejected 52c; no grade 44c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 cash and December 31½c; January 32½c asked; May 36c. Clover seed opened easier and afterwards advanced; prime, cash and December, $